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VOL. 1 NO 123. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 23 1913. ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
25th July	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd ..	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
10th September	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
13th ..	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
20th ..	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	10500
27th ..	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamers.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Ton
21st February.	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
28th ..	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7 March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st ..	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
28th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
4th ..	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ..	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd May.	Caledonia	8000	.....	..
9th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	1100
16th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES..	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8
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Superintendent.

Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Bombay Maru.	Y. Tozawa.	4625	4th July	21st July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	13th July	25th July
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita.	3936	27th July	8th Aug.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6153	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.

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THE

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamer as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
DUMRA ..	1695	Thu. 24th July	9 a.m.	Direct
LHASA ..	2135	Fri. 25th July.	*6 a.m.	Direct

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 24th July, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S.S. "Bankura," 3,159 tons, on Thursdays, 24th July calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly)

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
†LINDULA ..	3358	Thursday 24th July
*PINTAKOTA..	5418	„ 7th August
†PUNDUA ..	3305	„ 21st „
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	„ 4th Sept.

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

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Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

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23rd July 1913.
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Dry & Chemical Cleaning

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Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

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JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.
160

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1905.

REGISTERED CAPITAL 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 75,00,000
RESERVED FUND 15,00,000

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BRANCHES:
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and Silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.
175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 62,500

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7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

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Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

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Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

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J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

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as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old. They require no obervance of diet, and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc., thus restoring them to full health.

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"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room has to be entered. Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by Chemists and Perfumers.

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CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

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PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	... ...	per 50 Rs.	3—0
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Dindigul Pride, thin and long	... ...	„ 50 „	2—0

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Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

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REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Limited.

HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

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YOU HAVE USED THE REST NOW USE THE BEST.

There are several good tyres on the market, but

PALMER TYRES

ARE BETTER

THE STRONGEST TYRE IN THE WORLD.

They cost a little bit more in the beginning than any other canvass-lined tyres because they are better made on the Palmer process of manufacturing which makes a tyre to give complete satisfaction.

Price:—Standard cover Rs. 8-8-0 each.
Tube „ 4-0-0 „

REMEMBER THAT PALMERS ARE THE ONLY TYRES WHICH GIVE COMPLETE SATISFACTION.

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B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Dahibai widow of Sha Motichand Hansraj late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased.

Nandibai widow of Kalidas Jivraj of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at New Nagpada without the Fort of Bombay the sister of the deceased .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eighteenth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI, Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

B. P. MALABARI, The 18th day of July, 1913.

Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER and HIRALAL, Petitioner's Attorneys. 0309

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Hiravahu widow of Kanji Vassonji late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant .....Deceased.

(1) The Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji of Bombay Kapol Bania Hindu Inhabitant residing at Ridge Road, outside the Fort.

(2) Pranjiwan Vassonji also of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant residing at Girgaum Back Road, and

(3) Bhimji Narronji Dalal also of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant residing at Wilderness Road outside the Fort, the Executors named in the last Will and Testament of the deceased .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eighteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI, Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. M. MALABARI, The 18th day of July, 1913.

Messrs. MADHAVJI KAMDAR and CHHOTUBHAI, Petitioner's Attorneys. 0307

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1875.

Gresham Building, Fort.

Funded Capital, Rs. 1,88,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of property and Credits of Bharmal Asmal of Bombay Visa Oswal Bania Hindu Inhabitant residing at Warlee grain merchant .....Deceased.

Ratanbai widow of Bharmal Asmal deceased of Bombay Visa Oswal Hindu Inhabitant residing at Worlee outside the Fort for the use and benefit of her son Premji Bharmal a minor under the age of 18 years and limited to the period of his minority .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this seventeenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI, Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALBARI, The 17th day of July, 1913.

Messrs. JAMSETJI RUSTOMJI and DEVIDAS, Petitioner's Attorneys. 0308

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Kanji Karsondas alias Karsonji of Bombay Modh Bania Hindu inhabitant a mehta a widower .....Deceased.

Bai Valobai widow of Karsonji Liladhar of Bombay Modh Bania Hindu the only sister of the deceased and his sole heir residing at Chana Street at Modi Bay within the Fort ..Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if the think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eighteenth day of July in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI, Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI. The 19th day of July, 1913.

Messrs. MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI, Petitioner's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE CAMERAS AND PHOTOGRAPHIC REQUISITES.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Wamon Madhowrao Duckle, an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Shop on Esplanade Road, Fort, near the Currency Bank and Bombay Fine Art Gallery, on Wednesday the 30th day of July, 1913, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), the following :—

Such as valuable photographic Cameras, wooden Camera stands, metal telescopic stand, sensitized films, plates and papers, dishes, printing frames and chemicals, albums, photo slip in paste on mounts, cupboards, cases, counters, book stands, etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO. Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1913. 251

MENESSE & CO.,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods Sweeping, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway, Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instruction from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 31st July, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot :—Cottonseed, bags of rapeseed, linseed, wheat, barley, groundnutseed, castorseed, tilly, jowari, harda, gunny bags, chimneys, carpenter tools, loose c.i. plates, stock holamtar, big iron dream oil, (cocoa oil, etc.), all (sweet and machinery), sweeping grain, old records, condemned sheets, steel hoops and bands, and other miscellaneous goods.

MENESSE & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1913. 254

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MUNMAR.	SURAT.
ITARSI.	BARODA.
NAGPORE.	AHMEDABAD.
NERAL.	WADHWAN.
POONA NO. 1.	AJMERE.
POONA NO. 2.	ABU ROAD.
DHOND.	MHOW.
LONAVLA.	KOTAH.
SHOLAPUR.	RATLAM.
WADI.	PHULARA.
HYDERABAD.	NEEMUCH.
SECUNDERABAD.	REWARI.
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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

The following rainfall statistics have been registered at the Colaba Observatory:

Fall for 24 hours ended 8 a.m. July 22, 0.02 in.

Fall from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. July 22, 0·27 in.

Fall since June 1, 54.82 in.

Excess over average since June 1, 16·10 in.

The following are the rainfall statistics as registered on other gauges in Bombay :—

Rain Gauges.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 22nd July 1913.	Total since June 1st 1913.
	In. cts.	In. cts.
R. G. Hospital ..	0 12	64·56
G. T. Hospital ..	0·13	63·36
J. J. Hospital ..	0·17	66·08
Sion Factory ..	No	Return

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 22nd July 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Local rain has fallen in the north and the east Punjab; Lahore has had 0.45" and Ambala 0.42". Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the north Punjab and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect in the north and the south-west Punjab; minimum temperature is also below normal at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Local rain has fallen; Cawnpore has had 0.17" and Allahabad 0.92". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess in the extreme north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in upper Sind. Maximum temperature is in moderate to considerable defect in Sind and west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Very light but nearly general rain has fallen in Gujarat; Deesa has had 0.11", Ahmedabad 0.10" and Surat 0.12". In Kathiawar, Bhuj reports 0.12" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded in the north-eastern districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Konkan.—Nearly general but very light rain has fallen; Ratnagiri has had 0.11", Mormugao 0.13" and Karwar 0.36". Skies are moderately clouded. The amount of moisture and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

General Remarks.—Fairly general and moderate rain has fallen in the submontane districts of the Punjab and local rain in the United Provinces Over the rest of the reporting area rainfall has decreased considerably. Precipitation has been confined to Gujarat, Cutch and the west coast of the Peninsula and even in these areas the falls reported are with the exception of Mangalore very light.

Local rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and some showers in the United Provinces and the submontane districts of the Punjab and possibly on the south Madras Coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. ON TUESDAY, the 22nd of July, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation from 1st June to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (21st) ..	94·3	84·6	85	..	..	..
Jask ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (21st) ..	93·3	86·6	88	..	..	−0·17
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	93·3	78·0	90	..	5·70	+4·00
Rawalpindi ..	88·4	74·6	81	..	6·5	−0·82
Lahore ..	92·4	79·2	82	0·45	8·49	+2·65
Sirsa ..	95·8	78·0	68	..	11·36	+7·06
Ambala ..	94·5	76·9	81	0·42	13·91	+4·83
Delhi ..	93·5	79·8	92	..	8·89	−0·52
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	96·5	80·0	64	..	4·51	−5·14
Mainpuri ..	95·3	81·6	73	..	4·90	−3·73
Jhansi ..	92·6	78·5	67	..	3·22	−10·05
Cawnpore ..	94·6	80·5	79	0·17	7·97	−3·05
Allahabad ..	93·6	76·3	91	0·92	8·35	−4·40
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	91·1	81·2	80	..	1·08	+0·16
Karachi ..	80·6	77·5	91	0·07	8·69	×5·66
Ajmer ..	86·6	75·2	86	..	7·26	−0·22
Jaipur ..	90·2	75·1	74	..	9·77	+2·15
Kotah ..	93·1	77·6	64	0·08	4·32	−6·03
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	85·8	77·0	80	0·12	19·67	+13·10
Dwarka ..	84·8	81·2	81	..	10·67	+2·96
Veraval ..	82·1	79·3	79	..	22·65	+14·70
Rajkot ..	88·1	73·3	85	..	17·72	+5·40
Bhavnagar Para. ..	90·0	76·8	83	..	27·69	+20·19
Surat ..	87·4	76·6	87	0·12	26·93	+6·35
Ahmedabad ..	91·1	75·7	88	0·10	19·30	+5·81
Deesa ..	85·3	74·9	93	0·11	13·62	+5·09
Neemuch ..	83·4	72·0	83	0·03	10·12	+0·21
Indore ..	83·1	72·1	78	0·01	11·56	−1·17
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	87·3	74·8	85	..	14·19	−6·26
Saugor ..	84·8	72·1	88	..	12·77	−4·38
Hoshangabad ..	87·1	73·9	89	..	13·58	−3·80
Khandwa ..	85·7	74·6	82	..	19·11	+2·53
Akola ..	90·2	72·5	75	..	13·69	+0·19
Amraoti ..	88·8	72·8	83	..	18·87	+5·18
Nagpur ..	89·6	75·8	71	..	21·02	+1·77
Chanda ..	90·5	77·0	75	..	25·46	+4·83
Raipur ..	85·7	77·6	80	0·02	13·07	−5·64
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	85·9	78·4	85	0·11	54·82	+16·10
Ratnagiri ..	85·8	79·9	89	0·13	53·51	−2·03
Mormugao ..	85·5	75·2	89	0·36	63·98	+10·58
Karwar ..	84·7	75·0	86	..	63·03	−5·33
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	85·9	71·6	71	..	9·72	+1·72
Ahmednagar ..	84·6	66·1	80	0·01	16·02	+8·47
Poona ..	83·0	70·3	83	..	18·20	+8·65
Sholapur ..	91·3	70·1	80	..	9·10	+1·15
Bijapur ..	88·7	69·3	76	0·05	8·52	+3·59
Belgaum ..	77·3	66·5	92	..	17·12	−2·56
Aurangabad ..	84·9	66·7	90	..	?	?
Nizamabad (Indur) ..	89·4	72·7	75	..	24·62	+12·87
Hyderabad ..	90·3	72·2	72	..	8·96	+0·41
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	85·8	73·8	86	0·28		
Calicut ..	83·3	75·1	93	0·07	60·10	−5·69
Cochin ..	84·7	76·7	87	0·02	48·43	−8·01
Colombo ..	83·5	78·5	84	..	42·61	−2·15
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR), AND MYSORE—					11·19	−0·28
Masulipatam ..	98·3	84·2	67	..	4·20	−4·94
Bellary ..	95·1	74·8	64	..	3·04	+0·12
Cuddapah ..	98·5	78·5	61	..	4·66	−1·78
Madras ..	101·0	81·5	56	..	2·53	−2·15
Bangalore ..	83·8	66·8	92	..	8·10	+2·27
Coimbatore ..	87·4	72·8	85	..	2·81	+0·26
Trichinopoly ..	100·1	80·3	64	..	1·28	−1·03
Negapatam ..	101·7	76·2	82	0·11	1·15	−1·50

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, July 22.

The stormd has disappere from North-west India after giving only a little rain. An ill-defined depression has formed over Bengal and a few heavy falls of rain have resulted in north-west India. The whether has been nearly dry over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and east of the United Provinces; fairly general in Upper Burma, Orissa, Gujarat and on the West Coast and local in the west of the United Provinces, the Punjab Sind, Central India east, and east of the Central Provinces. A few falls also have occurred in Chota Nagpur west Frontier Provinces, Baluchistan east, Rajputana, Mysore, south east Madras and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui and Toungoo two inches; Diamond Island five; Myitkyina one and a half; Tezpur and Gauhati one; Jessore and Bogra one and a half; Dinaipur three; Balasore two; Patna three; Gaya four; Benares two; Ludhiana three questers; Lahore and Lyalpur half; Chaman half; Mount Abu and Mercara one; Mangalore three quarters; and Gopalpur one.

Forecast:—An increase of rainfall in north-east India.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 21st July 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.			
Fahr		.. inches	29·748
Temperature of Air ..		degrees	82·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	.. ..	„	78 8
Dew Point	.. ..	„	77·4
Relative humidity of Air	..	„	0·843
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10) ..	.. ..		5·0
Maximum temperature of Air ..		degrees	85·9
Minimum do. do.		„	77.4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		SW, WSW.	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight ..	..	miles	164
Fall of Rain	..	inches	0·14
Total fall during month ..	..	„	29·01
Total fall during year ..	..	„	54·82
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 22nd July ..	..	„	0·00

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8—45 a. m., Standard Time on the 22nd July, 1913, was 29·925 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by '013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by '138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by '010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913	High water					
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.			Depth on sill.	
		July.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Wed.	22	m	1	30	25	7
			1	54 a	27	7
Thurs.	24	m	2	39	25	2
			2	46 a	26	8
Fri.	25		3	17	24	10
		m	3	17	26	2
Sat.	26	m	4	7	24	16
			3	55 a	25	8
Sun.	27	m	5	9	24	14
			4	41 a	25	1
Mon.	28	m	6	23	24	5
			5	37 a	24	8

1913	Low water.					
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.			Depth on sill.	
		July.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Wed.	22	m	7	11	16	12
		m	8	10 a	18	51
Thurs.	24	m	8	12	17	5
			9	12 a	18	5
Fri.	25		8	46	19	7
			9	48	18	6
Sat.	26	m	9	30	20	5
			10	34 a	18	5
Sun.	27	m	10	27	21	3
			11	34 a	18	4
Mon.	28	m	11	59	21	11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

July	Sunrise.	Sunset.
23. (Wed..)	6h. 12m.	7h. 18 m.
24. (Thurs.)	6h. 13m.	7h. 17 m.
19. (Fri.)	6h. 13m.	7h. 17 m.
26. (Sat.)	6h. 13m.	7h. 17 m.
27. (Sun.)	6h. 14m.	7h. 16 m.
28. (Mon.)	6h. 14m.	7h. 16 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON :—Last quarter, July 26th, 3h. 23.7 m. P. M.; New Moon August 2nd. 6h 28·1 m. P. M., First quarter. 9th, 9h. 33.0 m. A. M.; Full Moon, 17th, 11h. 57,0 m. A. M.

The Simla extension scheme which has been considered off and on during the past ten years is now being pushed forward with considerable vigour and several Hill Chiefs have been asked to settle the question of leasing out portions of their States adjoining Simla without further delay. The idea is that these leases should be perpetual and the Chiefs will receive an annual money compensation.

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DEPARTURES.

July 22.

S. S. Trieste	Grimme	Calcutta via	Colombo
S. S. Chupra	Macfadyen	Antwerp etc	
S. S. Breconian	Jones	Calcutta	
S. S. Sildra	Bryn	..	

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday:—

Steamer	Devanha	for	China
..	Nyanza	for	Garston

S. S. Breconian.—The steamer Breconian, 2577 tons, Captain D. Jones, sailed on Tuesday for Calcutta with ballast.

S. S. Sildra.—The steamer Sildra, 2097 tons, Captain E. Bryn, sailed on Tuesday for Calcutta with ballast.

VESSELS IN PORT.

TUESDAY, July 22, 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed. Steamer	Capt	Agent
A, Homayun	Mirch	T. M. & Co.
F. City of Birmingham	Houghton	K. N. & Co.
C & R Dido	Williams	J. F. & Co.
D & E Neuerfels	Fiericks	W. & A. G. & Co.
F. Umta	Bubb	M. M. & Co.
G. Bankura	Whytehead	M. M. & Co.
H. Umsinga	Con	W. & A. G. & Co.
K. Ville-de-Oran	Masson	J. M. & Co.
M. Budrie	Fisher	Arab Steamer
N. Baron Balfour	Symonds	W. & A. G. & Co
O. Salient	Westcott	S. Smid & Co.
P. Clan Sinclair	Smith	J. F. & Co
Q. Abydos	Davies	B. & A. S. N. & Co

V. DOCK.

1. City of Bristol	Henderson	K. N. & Co
2. Scindia	Kelso	W. & A. G. & Co
3. City of Bombay	Leary	K. N. & Co
4. Hidalgo	Hurd	J. F. & Co
5. Salamis	Rodger	W. & A. G. & Co
6. Kybfels	Frisins	W. & A. G. & Co
7. Naitung	McNicoll	T. M. & Co.
8. Cleopatra	Ivanavich	A. L. S. N. & Co
9. Schildturm	Kloppenburg	W. & A. G. & Co.
12 & 13 Egypt	Summers	F. & O. S. N. & Co
14. Lhasa	Penny	M. M. & Co
15. Bombay Maru	Tozowa	N. Y. K.
16. Lawoe	Coates	D. M. Khunddwani

M. W. D. D.

Arcadia	Barchum	P. & O. S. N. & Co

OFFSIDE N.

Markland	Tautyen	A. Strandis & Co.

H. W. V. D.

Damra	Burbridge	M. M. & Co.

H. W. P. D.

Netravati	Fakeera	B. S. N. & Co.
Satranji	Hoosein	B. S. N. & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Astoria	Hogan	T. M. & Co.
Banca	Garwood	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Devanha	Heckey	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Perseus	Feathers	Shaw Wallace & Co.
Hoseinee	Fanuing	T. M. & Co.
Islami	Hughes	T. M. & Co.
Imaim	Penberthy	K. N. & Co.
Kasara	Morrison	M. M. & Co.
Kanakuria Maru	Hori	N. Y. K.
Khosrou	Hannah	T. M. & Co.
Kirkfield	Dermody	T. M. & Co.
Lmduls	Walk	M. M. & Co.
Modenfels	Heckel	W. & A. G. & Co
Nyanza	McAllister	T. & M. & Co.
Ramsay	Mullan	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Saaid	Bousfield	Arab Steamer
Schwarzfels	Stuychic	W. & A. G. & Co.
Sofala	Roth	M. M. & Co.
Telephonefls	Goodridge	A. Y. & Co.
Sutherland	Longstaff	The Bombay & Co.

MEN OF WAR & R. I. M. VESSELS.

R. I. M. S. Hardinge	Lieut. J.C. Ward	R.I.M. Troop ship
R. I. M. S. Palmeres	Lieut. R. J. Headlam	Survey St.
R. I. M. S. Lawrence	Comdr. G. H. S. La Touzee	Troopship.
R. I. M. S. Investigator	Capt. C. S. Hickman	Survey St.
R. I. M. S. Dalhousie	Capt. A. F. Robinson	Troopship.
R. I. M. S. Lawrence	Comdr. Finnis	Station.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

July 23.

541. *Arms.*—The Corps having been re-armed with the Short L. E. rifles, all long L. Metford Rifles and equipment in possession of members to be returned to Head-Quarters at once.

545. *Signaling Class.*—The Signalling Class will parade every Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m., on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters. Dress.—Mufti

546. *Miniature Range.*—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m.

547. *Parade.*—"G" Company *Recruits* will parade on Wednesday the 23rd instant at 7-30 a. m at the Bombay Gymkhana. Dress-Mufti.

Arms and accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

548 *Machine Gun.*—The Machine Gun section of "F" Company will parade to-day Wednesday the 23rd instant at 7 a. m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.

549 *Lecture.*—The Adjutant will give a lecture to-day Wednesday, the 23rd instant, at Head-Quarters at 7, p.m.

Subject.—Description of New Short Rifle. Outposts.

550 *Recruits.*—Men who are desirous of joining "F" Company are requested to be at Head-Quarters, Council Road, at 6-15 p. m. to-day, Wednesday, the 23rd instant.

541. *Musketry.*—The Range is reserved for Snoon Shoots on the following date Distances will be notified from time to time in orders:—

July 27th Sunday.
.. 29th Tuesday.
August 5th. Tuesday
.. 10th. Sunday.
.. 16th Saturday (holiday)
.. 24th. Sunday.
.. 31st Sunday.
September 3rd Wednesday (holiday)

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strengthens broken down tissues.

COMMERCIAL

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.

Consols 2½ per cent	72⅞
Exchange on London at Paris [illegible]	25·24⅛
Rentes 3 per cent.	84⅛
Berlin Cheques on London	20 47
Bar Silver Spot	27-1/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	27⅛
Closing tone of Silver:—Fall caused by India and China selling	
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent.	64-3/16
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying rate)	1/3 13/32
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent since 17th April 1913.	
3½ per cent. India stock (Sterling Loan)	88
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4-1/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4¼
Discount Fine Trade Bills 2 months	4¼
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77/9
Interest day to day loans	2½
Interest 7 day market loans	3,

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

July 22.

PAPER MARKET.

The Government Paper Market witnessed numerous fluctuations today. The market opened at Rs. 96-11 gradually declined to Rs. 96-8-6 but finally closed at Rs. 96-10. There were buyers for 31st July delivery.

The rate for the 29th August delivery stood at about annas three less.

Ready paper was placed at the rate ruling for account. 4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds changed hands at Rs. 103.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market remained in an oscillating state today. In the morning there was slight weakness but at the close the market presented a firm tone.

David were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 546-4 to Rs. 552-8 for August.

Fazulbhai were placed at Rs. 572-8.

Kohinoors declined to Rs. 795 for August.

Phoenix were placed at Rs. 166-4 for August.

Standards stood firm at Rs. 1,422-8.

Finlays were placed at Rs. 355.

Swans were in demand at Rs. 297-8 and Rs. 300.

Upper Sind Light Ry. Shares improved to Rs. 15-8 premium.

Nagpoor Preference changed hands at Rs. 2½ premium.

Tata Hydro Ordinary improved to Rs. 897-8.

Indian Specie Bank Shares declined to Rs. 64-8.

Eastern Bank Shares changed hands at Rs. 86.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL July 21.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000 Bale
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1·000 ..
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	
Total Day's Imports	12,000 ..
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Easier, good biz. done.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Steady.	
Tone of Manchester Market:—Quiet, weak.	
Mid. Americans	6·72
Egyptian F. G. F.	9·60
New York 11 a. m (as known in Liverpool at closing time).	Aug. 12·05 Oct. 11·53
New York Official noon call.	Aug. 12·07 Oct 11·53
New Orleans 10 a. m	Aug. 11·97 Oct 11·54

CLOSING PRICES.

Months	Previous closing price	To-day's price
J. A.	6·45	6·43
A. S.	6·38	6·36
S. O.	6·23	6·22
O. N.	6·21	6·18
N. D.	6·17	6.13
D. J.	6·16	6.13
J. F.	6·16	6.13
F. M	6·18	6.14
M. A.	6.15	6.15
A. M.	6.19	6.16

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Strong
Estimated sales	10,000
Total Imports	15,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price
J. A	6·45	6·44
A. S	6·36	6·37
S. O	6·22	6·23
O. N.	6·18	6·29
N. D	6·13	6·14
D. J	6·13	6·14
J. F	6·13	6·14
F. M.	6·14	6·15
M. A.	6·15	6·16

AMERICAN COTTON.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

NEW YORK, July 21.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	3,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to Continent	1,000
Futures at New York, August, 12·05.	Previous closing price 12·14.
Futures at New York, October, 11·52	Previous closing price 11·64.
Declined owing to unfavourable cables and to favourable weather reports	
Spot Cotton at New York 12·40.	Previous price 12·40
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12·7-16.	Previous price 12¼
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.	
Futures at New Orleans August 11·99	Previous price 12·04.
Futures at New Orleans October 11·59.	Previous price 11·61
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 9¾	
Demand Bills 4·86¾.	
Silver Commercial Bars 55¾	

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, July 22.

To-day's decline in America shows that the weather has naturally much to do with shaping the course of prices. Good rains are reported in Texas; the Bears consider the weather very favourable, and they are ready to go ahead and sell cotton short. But the last two Government Reports do not indicate the life of the growing crop in such a healthy and robust constitution as to withstand any hard knocks at the times of maturing.

The local market is easier with very little doing in spot cotton.

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Growths.	Inc.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals	..	233	..	25-1-14
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Pengals	245	..	..	do.
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab	..	..	..	..
G. M. Khandeish	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Part Staple	265	..	..	do.
Do. do.	240	..	..	25-7-13
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati	..	..	..	..
M. G. Barsee, Fair, Good Staple	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach	279	..	..	do.
Do.	..	..	233½	25-3-14
Do. Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bhownagar	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	255	25-7-13
Westerns, Charkhi	..	..	257/8	..
M. G. Westerns	..	..	264	do
M. G. Miraj	..	..	275/6	do.
M. G. Compta	..	..	266	do
H. G. Bhaga Kote Bijapore	..	..	..	do
M. G. do	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bi[illegible]	..	..	..	..

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, July 21st

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £3 15/15: Copper braziers £ 78; Yellow metal 6 7/8

Freights.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 15/- value.

Arrivals.—Bekbetgen.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 88 net cent. ex-ship. 52½; July, August; Dunkirk, sellers Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-ship. 53 July, August; Antwerp; sellers canal. Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-ship. 49 July-August; Hamberg, sellers canal. Linseed Bombay pr 416 lbs. ex-ship 45 1½; July-August. Dunkirk, sellers, canal. Linseed Argentine (La Plata), 44½; July August: Antwerp, sellers Bombay Cottonseed, 6-18: July-August, Hull: Done.

Wheat.—Australian wheat unchanged:—Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 38; July, August; London, sellers. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F., no sellers. Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom 29.10.000.

Rubber.—Para quoted 3-8 July-August, sellers quiet.

Sugar.—Germ. a granulated sugar C. & F. India (Double bags), 12-4½; sellers, Oct.-Dec.; easier new crop, fair biz. Hungarian Crystals Sugar. C. & F. India, 11-8¼; sellers Jan.-March neglected. German Beet-root 88% 8-0½; sellers August, 9-1½ sellers, Oct.-Dec. opened steady, closed weaker. E. & S. and similar Crystals C. & F. India, 13-5½, sellers November, December, quiet rather easier. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay:—no quotation.

Java Sugar.—Raw Javi Nos. 11-13 C. & F. Calcutta, 10-9; July; value: 10-7½ July-Dec. value. Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, 10-0½; July, value; 10-9 July, December value. Fine White Javi C. & F. Calcutta, 11-6; July, value; 11-5¼ July-Dec. value Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, 11-7½ July, value 11-6¼ July, December; value; nothing doing.

Wool auction opened steady to-day with a fair demand; amount to be offered 29,000, Vicanere first white unquoted Vicanere ordinary highest 10½, Vicanere ordinary lowest 9½; Candahar first white unquoted Candahar ordinary highest 10, Candahar ordinary lowest 9, Bicanere white highest 9½, Bicanere white lowest 8.

Goat skin sale opened to-day with a good demand at last sales rates, Goat skins Madras, unchanged; goat skins Bombay, good, goat skins, Bombay, ordinary, par to a penny higher. Goat skins offered 7,67,000, sheep 8,42,000.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS			
Bank of Bombay	Jan.-July	15 %	1,65 XD
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6 %	65-4
Bank of Bengal	do.	14 %	1,7-4
Bank of Madras	do.	12 ½	1,45
Bank of Kangoon	..	6 %	10/
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	8 %	74
Bombay Mercantile Bank Ld. Rs. 10	do.	04 0/-	14½
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	0	30-3
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15	..	04	2-
Credit Bank Rs. 10	..	04 0/-	13
Specie Bank Rs. 50	Jan.-July	9 0/-	64/8
Standard Bank Rs. 50	..	..	30
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	Jan.-Aug.	14 0/-	25-
Allahabad Bank	..	18 0/	35-
People's Bank of India Rs. 50	..	9 0/	4
The Poona Bank: (Old Issue) Rs. 50	June	10 0/	4-
(New Issue) Rs. 1	do.	10 0/	10
Punjab National Bk		10 0/	17-
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank	Oct.-Apl.	10 0/	8 00
Mercantile Bank £12 A	..	7 0/	22
£12 B	do.	7 0/-	20-
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp	Feb.-Aug. new	£4 5 0/-	38
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4			80
National Bank of India £12	Sept-Mar	14 0/	30-

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc.	May-Oct.	25	925
Alliance	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	70
Berar Manufacturing	..	..	130
Bo Cotton Manufg.	..	..	230
Bo Dying and M. Co.	..	30	740
Bombay United	May-Nov.	25	5,27-8
Century	Apl.-Oct.	12	252-8
Central India	May-Nov.	55	1155
China	Mar.-Sep.	30	790
Choi Silk	..	20	375
Colaba Land and Mill	Mar.-Sep.	5	1,500
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	440
Connaught	do.	Nil	120
Coorla	April	4	650
Crescent	Mar.-Sep.	3	1-5
Currimbhoy	do.	1-8	282-8
David	May-Nov.	20	554-8
Edward Sassoon	..	8	196
Emperor Edward	..	25	465
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	..	140
Fazulbhoy	May	20	572-8
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,425
Finlay Mills	..	15	355
Gold Mohur	..	25	450
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.	45	660
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	475
Hyderabad	do.	60	1,425
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil	115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	4	105
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40.	400 XD
Indo-China Manufg	Apl.-Oct	60	1,025
Indore Malwa	Dec.	5	165
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	190
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	6½	130
Jewraj Baloo	May	16	440
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	290
Khandesh Rs. 610	June-Dec.	25	900
Khatao	May-Nov	45	1,380
Kohinoor	Mar-Aug	25	795
Lakshmi Cotton	April	60	1,345
Madhowji Dharamsi	June-Dec.	75	1,492-8
Madras United	June-Dec.	60	2000
Manockjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	30	3,185
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nil.	100
Morarjee Gocouldas	Apl.-Oct	115	3,200
Nowalji Cambay	..	30	165
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct	9	245
New City of Bombay	Mar.-Sep.	35	1,090
Phoenix	Jan.-July	7½	166/4
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	390
Ripon	do.	Nil.	100
Sassoon Cotton	April	Yr. 50	82
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr. 35	4,20
Sholapore	June-Dec	250	4,90
S. Mahratta	Nov.	..	70
Standard Mills	May-Nov	45	1422/8
Sun	Oct.	..	125/2
Surat Rice Mill	May	15	22-
Swan	New O	12½	300
Swadeshi	May-Oct.	50	1,720
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,42-
Union Mill	..	Nil.	135
Vishnu Cotton (C.)	..	Nil.	165
Vishnu Cotton (P.)	..	Nil.	660
Western India	Sept	45	615
Mysore Spinning	July	15	25

Press Companies.

		Last year Div R	Rs.
Akbar	May	30	4,80
Albert Karrachee	..	45	50
Bricul's Cawnpore	..	6%	12
The Bellary Press	..	15	200
Broach City	Oct.	14	13-
Fort	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabh'pty.	July	40	725
Hindustan P. & M.	..	15	125
Hingolee	Sept.	5	80
Indian Cotton	Oct.	8½	137/8
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	..	7%	157/8
Khangaum	Sept.	30	300
Mahmudpura Ctn.	..	7½	100
Malwa	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Manufg	Aug	12½	23
New East Indian	Sept.	78	870
New Mofussil Co.	Nov.	50	865
New Berar	Oct.	35	552-8
New Prince of Wales	do.	45	750
Sind	Nov.	30	250
Surat City	Oct.	20	235
Valkarti, U. P. Ld.	Sept.	40	660
Vardwan G. P.	..	12	125

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	Feb.-July	0½	675
Amritsar Patty	Mar.-Aug	0½	13
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75	Jan.-July	4	95/8
Dhond Baramati Rs. 50		4 50	125
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100		4	131
Sind Light Rys. Ld.—Tapti valley Railway Co	June-Dec	7	140
Ahmedabad Dholk Railway	Apl.-Au	7½	6 7/8
	Feb.-Au	5½	132

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last year Div	Rs.
Alcock Ashdown Co.	Oct.-May	10	55
All India U. I. Co. Ld. Rs. 25	August	Nil	1
Jamankus	..	Nil	4
Back Bay Co.	..		8 XD
Badhan Pile	..		25-4
Baroda Tram Co.	Jan.-Au		63 2/8
Bo. Burma T. Corpn.	..	15	17 5/8
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ld.	Feb.-Aug	..	193
Bombay Ice Manufg.	H. yearly	Rs. 2	23
Bombay Flour Mill	Mar.-Oct	30	360
Bo. Land and Building	..	30	400
Bombay Steam Navigation Co.	Mar.-Sep. Sep.-Oct.	5 6	47/8 270
Central I. M. Co., Ld.	April	2½	39½
City of Bombay Building Co.	Dec.-Jan	3011/16	48
Delhi Flour	Sep.	8	115
Empire of I. L. Rs. 50	..	10	215
Indian Mcntle. In. Co. Ltd., Rs. 20.	Dec	30 12	20
Indian Cotton Oil Company Old issue	..	..	1 0
Indian Cotton Oil Company New issue	..	..	2
P 100	March.	..	..
John Oberts & Co.	Oct.-Jul	7 % 13	101 200
Jost's Fans Supply Co. Rs. 50.	July do	10 % 12½	50 183
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175.	..	..	..
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75.	July	8	107½
Marks & Co.	..	..	101
Marsland Price Co. O.	..	..	100
Marsland Price Co. P.	..	Nil.	70
Napier Hotel Co.	..	7 %	25
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50.	May	20 %	382/8
Phillips & Co.	July	Rs. 3½	35
Port Canning Co.	Sep.	40	880
Shivrajpur Synd, etc.	..	10 %	22
Shivrajpur Debs.	..	8 %	500
Sidar Carbic G's. Co.	..	..	95
Soundy & Co.	Mar.-Aug	..	40 nom
Tata Iron Steel Co. O.	..	..	66
P.	Jan & July	..	94/8 196
Tata Hydro Electric O 600	..	..	172 890
P 600	..	4 %	80 7/8
Thacker & Co.	..	..	..
Telephone Co.	May.	24	198 XD
Treacher & Co.	July	Rs. 5	66 492-8 XD

Buyer 2 S—Seller Nom—Nominal price CD—Com-dividend XD—Ex-dividend.

THE BLOCK ON THE G. I. P. LOCAL LINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—On Saturday last both the Up and Down tracks on the G. I. P. Railway were blocked owing to the engine of the early morning Down Poona Passenger train being precipitated into the permanent way at Matunga Station. This circumstance suspended the train service for a considerable time. Saturday being the day of departure of the out-going English mail steamer, office clerks and others concerned were not brought into Bombay till after 3-30 p.m.

In connection with this incident two issues may be raised:—

1st: While there existed an alternative route via the New Harbour Railway, which is designated by the G. I. P. as the "Harbour Branch," and on which they work 3 Up and 3 Down trains (week days only) the public are desirous to know why the Up trains were not diverted at Kurla Junction for Tank Bunder, the present Terminus of that Railway. From there people could have either walked a mile or so to catch tram cars either at Wari Bunder or Byculla. Perhaps a necessity for such a course would not have arisen, as the victoriawallas on hearing of the arrangement would have gone to Tank Bunder to take up such passengers.

2nd: Have the management acted discreetly in giving preference on the day to Mail and Express trains (except English Mail Postal Express) without any regard to the convenience of the suburban passengers, who travel daily in a large number? It is a common practice on the G. I. P. to shunt their local trains to a siding to make room for through fast trains, and thereby inconvenience a large number of office-going men. The reverse is, however, the case on the B. B. & C. I. Railway on which Mail and Express trains are detained to allow the locals to be in time at their destinations for the convenience of office people.

If it is too much to ask the G. I. P. to follow in the footsteps of their sister line, the public at least expect them to work on such occasions all their trains in succession without preference being given to any.—Yours etc.,

July 22. P.

A TRAMWAY GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—On several occasion during the last ten days I have boarded evening trams going towards Colaba at almost opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., in Hornby Road. These trams are marked "Museum West." Having duly paid my fare of 1 anna and getting transfer ticket for Grant's Buildings I have been asked to change cars at the Museum. This I have done, but only to find that instead of being able to get another car within reasonable time, say five to ten minutes (which is quite long enough to wait in the rain and mud) I, as well as others, have had to wait and eight and nine cars pass us, all marked "Museum West" at, say an average interval of 1½ to 2 minutes each: This means waiting at least 18 to 20 minutes without being able to get a car to convey one to the houses in the Grant's Buildings District. Can no remedy be effected by which the general public on their way home from offices, etc., between 7 and 8 p.m., daily, be less inconvenienced, (to put it smildly) and saved a drenching on these wet evenings. Surely some kind of shelter could be fixed up if the Tramway Company cannot arrange a better timetable and joining up of their Fort system with the outlying and largely popularised areas of Apollo Bunder and thereabouts.

Yours, etc.,

"TIRED OF WAITING."

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 22.

Quotations are steady in our exchange market to-day but there is very little business doing, banks being still bad forward buyers.

Telegraphic transfers are at 1s. 3-15/16d. on demand being mentioned at 1s. 3-31/32d. Document attached bills for three months are to be had at 1s. 4-7/16d. The following transactions in Government Paper are recorded at Rs. 96-11 and finally at Rs. 96-10 for cash and Rs. 96-8 and Rs. 96-9 for forward position, Rs. 96-15 and Rs. 96-14 being the price accepted for small lots.

Moderate business was transacted in the share market, coal investments being still somewhat irregular in spite of the very sound position of the industry.

Jute share values are firm and there is some inquiry for tea investments.

KANARA CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

At the Islam Club, Jacob Circle, an entertainment was given by the Kanara Catholic Association on Sunday last. The toast of His Majesty was proposed by the President of the Association, Mr. F. L. Silva, Assistant Examiner of Local Fund Accounts. The Secretary of the Association, Mr. M. S. Noronha, B.A., LL.B., proposed "the St. Aloysius' College," Mr. B. P. Mathias of the National Bank the "Kanara Catholic Association." The music for the evening was provided by Mr. John Fernandes, B.A., (pianist) and Messrs. Roque and Jos. Bennie (violinists).

The singing of the National Anthem terminated the proceedings.

LADY WILLINGDON.

VISIT TO POONA SEVA SADAN.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, accompanied by Miss Beaumont-Nesbitt and Capt. Goldie A. D. C., visited the Poona "Seva Sadan" near the Roay Market on Monday, as reported in the telegraphic columns of Tuesday's "Chronicle."

Mr. Devdhar, the General Secretary of the institution, explained to her Excellency the broad features of the work, its branches, its results, its present modes and its practical usefulness in the following address:—

Your Excellency,—I have been asked by our worthy President, Mrs. Ranade, who is mother to all the work in this institution, to present a brief statement regarding the work which the "Seva Sadan" in Poona has undertaken. At the outset I venture to say that your Excellency's visit to our very humble institution is bound to be a source of very great inspiration and encouragement. Lady Sydenham, we are proud to say, is our first patroness and she honoured us by allowing her distinguished name to be associated with our institution, after she found us, we trust, worthy of her sympathy and support. Her Excellency was kind enough to pay us two visits and continued her keen interest in our work till she left the Indian shores. We hope and trust that we may be found deserving of your Excellency's kind attentions and patronage. On behalf of this institution, therefore, I extend your Ladyship a very warm and sincere welcome.

SERVICE OF HUMANITY.

Our institution is thoroughly nonsectarian in its character and aims at the service of humanity without any distinction of caste and creed. Its work is so planned that, while being practically useful, it can implant into the minds of those that come under its influence higher ideals of womanhood and social usefulness. Its object is to make the Indian women better fitted to discharge their domestic and social functions and to take their proper place in the social life. With those objects in view, we have undertaken work in four different directions. We have eight classes to give literary education and the number on the roll to-day is over 50 in these classes. We have again purely industrial classes in which we teach simple and high class needle, gold and silver embroidery work, silk and woollen work, knitting and hosiery work and painting. In this way we have seven classes, three being located outside and their number on the roll is 75. Moreover there are arrangements made to teach ladies attending these classes simple truths about sanitation, hygiene and home-nursing, in addition to the instruction in First Aid. Of these those that are found competent to take specialised courses are sent to different institutions, according to their natural propensities. Two at present are being trained as Teachers at the Female Training College and three more will be sent there soon. Four ladies are being trained as Nurses at the Sassoon Hospital, Poona, and four more will be sent there in a short time. We maintain a boarding house for those that go in for these special courses. Lastly we train our ladies as Sisters of Mercy. This Institution has given workers at the time of the Poona plague, the deadly fire at Salumbra, and the famines in Gujarat, Kathiawar and Ahmednagar. Our lay sisters visit the hospital patients once a week and comfort them. We have caught the imagination of the public; our members that pay us regular monthly contributions amounting to Rs. 100 number 130. Our great needs are a Nursing Home, a building for the institution and a permanent fund. Our dream will be realised when we send out for regular work our first batch of Indian lady missionaries, toiling in the cause of the poor and thus serving both God and man.

Mrs. Ranade, in thanking Her Excellency for having visited the institution, said:—

MRS. RANADE'S SPEECH.

Your Excellency,—Before we part, I have to discharge a most pleasant duty and that is to thank your Ladyship on behalf of myself and my helpers for the kindness with which Your Excellency accepted our invitation and for the great trouble you took in paying us such a kind visit. You have already seen the humble work we do and it remains with Your Excellency to guide us and to encourage us. If we are found deserving of Your Excellency's sympathy and support, I can assure you that we shall spare no pains to deserve them still further. I venture to echo the sentiments of my friends here that Your Excellency has done us great service by your visit; but we only wish that we should have more visits like these during your stay in India. We fervently pray to the Almighty to bless Lord Willingdon and yourself with health and strength, that your sojourn in our midst may be full of good to the people of this land. I thank you once more from the bottom of my heart for the kindness you have shown in paying a visit to our little institution.

CHILDREN *make faces when you suggest castor oil or pills. No wonder. So would you. Why not give them Kasagra, the palatable laxative? So good, they'll want more.*

THOSE WHO CAME TO SCOFF REMAINED TO BLESS.

This is what happened in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay where Justice Coram Howard, I.C.S., in deliv

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THE
Bombay Chronicle

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All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

OGDEN—8th July, at "Hiawatha," Madras, to Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Ogden a son.

MARRIAGE.

AUSTIN—HAMMILL.—At the Catholic Cathedral, Lahore, 5th July, by the Rev. Father Theodule, Joseph Crane Austin, Punjab Police, son of the late F. I. V. Austins. Bombay Civil Service, and Mr. Austin, of Manchester, England, to Clare Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Hammill.

DEATHS.

DURHAM.—21st July, Mabel Hope, at Mrs. W. C. Hurst's residence 8, Grant Buildings, Colaba.

KIRTIKAR.—July 18th, at Dadyseth Agiary Lane, Bombay, Dr. Narayen V. Kirtikar, Dentist.

HELLEIN—4th July, at Bangalore Vera Louise, Ethel, the dearly loved infant daughter of E. J. T. Hellein, aged 1 year.

ROZARIO.—James L. Rozario 14th June at Madras, age 53 years, leaves behind a widow 2 daughters and a son to mourn his loss.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Harwood Association Football League: All Blacks v. Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperage, 5-45.
Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-00.
Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation, 4-10.
Salle Francaise, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Mr. Nelson Fraser on "Some Poetic Themes", 6-30.
Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion, via Tuticorin and Colombo, per extra steamer Itria will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-00 p.m.
Meeting of the Iranian Association, 6-15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Grand Ballard Concert by Mrs. Ben Hick at Y. W. C. A., 9-00 p.m.
Mails for Mauritius and Madagascar ports, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per steamer Lindula, will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. Correspondence for Natal Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-00 to 8; 8-00 to 9-00; and 10 to 11-00.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-00 to 9-00; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
July 23, 1913.

EUROPE'S CONSTERNATION.

The Powers have once more been taken by surprise by the latest development in the Balkans. The only thing in fact that can be counted upon with any certainty in the deplorable scramble that is going on in the South-East of Europe is the surprise of the Powers at everything that happens. Nothing could have been more likely than that Turkey would take advantage of a practically open field to move up her forces beyond the Enos-Midia line, regain possession of Adrianople, and assert her claim to the territory which Bulgaria is unable to defend. There is no Power in Europe that has not, at some time or other in its history, regarded a treaty, which the other contracting party has not the power to enforce, as null and void, and the pretence of being shocked at Turkey's action is mere hypocrisy. Reuter tells us that the news of the seizure of Adrianople, coupled with the Turkish note to the Powers, justifying the step by a new interpretation of the Enos-Midia line, has created something akin to consternation in the European capitals. "The Powers are so closely identified with the London Treaty of Peace" it is added, "that they cannot possibly accept this overt flouting by the Turks, even if the latter purpose regularising the situation and resolve to declare war on Bulgaria as they talk of doing!" It is amusing to learn that the Chancelleries of Europe, which looked upon the disgraceful and deliberate breach of the peace by the Balkan States with cynical calm should suffer such consternation the moment Turkey seeks to reap some legitimate advantage from the situation. Reuter, without stating his authority for the assertion, declares that the Turkish Ambassador "undoubtedly gave positive assurances" that the Turkish advance on Adrianople was not seriously meant. Whether this is true or not, and in the absence of any authoritative statement we are inclined to discredit it, the Powers must have been singularly foolish, after all their recent experiences, if they accepted it seriously. From the practical point of view we are unable to see why there should be this consternation. As we pointed out yesterday, Bulgaria is quite incapable of holding her recently acquired possessions, and this fact supplies all the argument that is necessary to justify Turkey in disregarding the Treaty. It is not a question of an overt flouting of the Treaty; the important consideration is that the conditions which the Treaty was drawn up to deal with no longer exist. The only cause for concern would be the prospect, if it existed, that Bulgaria might again attempt the task of thrusting the Turks back to Tchataldja, but Bulgaria will take a generation or more to recover from the present debacle and Greece and Servia, as we said yesterday, will probably be quite content with the rewards to be reaped by their victories over Bulgaria, and are not concerned with the latter's losses elsewhere.

We have no doubt, however, that the Concert of Europe will now awake to the necessity of taking action. It was one thing to let the Christian States of the Balkans "fight it out among themselves," but it is quite another matter when Turkey threatens to reap some advantage, and since the Concert cannot carry its cynicism quite so far as to intervene solely for the purpose of suppressing Turkey, there is now at least some prospect that it will do what it ought to have done before, and endeavour to put an end to the warfare. In the meanwhile, Bulgaria is on her knees. The Bulgarian peace commissioners are hurrying to Nish, and the Sofia Government has already offered Rumania an important cession of territory, while the new Foreign Minister has sent an appeal *ad misericordiam* to the Rumanian Government, which King Ferdinand has endorsed. The attitude of Rumania towards these propitiary offerings appears to be indulgent, and there even seems to be an anxiety in Bukharest to disclaim the intention of occupying Sofia. The attitude of the Greek, Servian and Montenegrin Governments, however, remains uncompromising. They have replied to Russia's representations that they are ready to negotiate peace with Bulgaria direct, but that they will not conclude an armistice before Bulgaria accepts the peace preliminaries. Many surprising things have happened during the last few weeks, and if Bulgaria succeeds in satisfying the claims of Rumania before the Greek and Servian forces are at the gates of Sofia, we may yet see a further remarkable development of the situation.

THE SALAR-UD-DAWLA.

The Salar-ud-Dawla has at last surrendered to a Cossack force. The period put to his career as a brigand, preying on his brother's one-time dominions, is one of the occurrences in the present state of Persia which give intermittent hopes of better days for the country. In the middle of last month the Minister of War left Teheran with a view to prevailing on the absentee Regent to return to his post. A Regent, who passes half his time in enjoying the pleasures of Europe, always casting about for a permanent excuse to settle ont of the country, cannot be looked up to with much confidence for the future And there is no capable Minister to take up the responsibilities which the Regent shirks. The fateful hour is there, but it has failed to call forth the man. There is some recruiting of the gendarmarie going on and the idea is to provide the whole country with efficient police to take the place of Russian Cossacks. It is, however, a fond delusion. Not only will Russia show no disposition to dislodge herself from the position of advantage which circumstances have placed her in, but the country is growing weary of anarchy and it should not be surprising if one day overtures were made to Russia to extend her protecting influence. So long as Salar-ud-Dawla roamed at large one of the main arteries of the empire—the Bagdad-Teheran route—was as good as closed to regular commerce. We can well believe that the Constitution has not had a fair chance. It was all but strangled—Mr. Shuster says it was hopelessly strangled—by a dexterous combination of brute force and Machiavellian diplomacy, to counter which England's hands were not free. The removal of Salar from his sphere of baneful activities is a happy augury; but permanent tranquillity is a question partly dependent on the caprice or interest of Russia, and partly on the nobility, who, like their counterpart in Turkey, would sooner see all Iran under the heel of a foreigner than see a rival exalted.

NEW DELHI AND ITS STYLE.

Mr. Havell has found an unexpected ally in Mr. Oertel, the Superintending Engineer of Allahabad Circle, who in the course of a lecture before the East Indian Association has declared that it is a mistake to look upon the Department to which he belongs as a great opponent of indigenous art and architecture. But Mr. Oertel goes much further. He is convinced that Indian architecture is the most appropriate to Indian wants and that it is bound in the end to triumph over all imported modes irrespective of any support given or withheld. It will come as a surprise to many who shied at it for reasons of finance, and for the imaginary fear of the cast-iron rigidity of all Indian tradition in art or products of imagination, that Mr. Oertel holds that the Indian style is not necessarily more costly than others and that it is —which meets the situation to a nicety— "adaptable to all modern needs." We fully share his hope that the unrivalled opportunity of encouraging Indian artistic talents afforded by the New Delhi "will be taken advantage of to the fullest extent." There is sound argument in Mr. Oertel's contention that however suitable other styles of building may be for the big commercial centres of India like Calcutta and Bombay,—which are after all relatively growths of yesterday,—for Delhi, no fashion of architecture would be regarded appropriate which was not consistent with its venerable antiquity and its revered associations. Agra and Fatehpur Sikri ought to furnish models which no commingling of beauty and utility could excel. Sir Louis Dane, who handed over the charge of the Government of the Punjab only the other day had good news to supplement Mr. Oertel's studied message. He assured the audience that the services of Indian master-builders would be requisitioned, as much as such eminent members of the P. W. D. as Mr. Oertel. India needs Oertels no less than Havells.

A BURMA COURT INCIDENT.

A Burmese student filed a complaint the other day against the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Toungoo (Burma), for assault. The complainant's story was that he and four of his companions were passing along a narrow road in a direction contrary to that from which were coming the Assistant Superintendent of Police and his two friends, one belonging to the Public Works, and the other to the Forests; and that when the lads came near Mr. Stuart, the Assistant Superintendent, the latter took a step forward and catching the complainant by the neck pushed him roughly on one side. The District Magistrate, Mr. Gayer, who tried the case, acquitted the Assistant Superintendent. The evidence offered by the defence was not free from contradiction and the "Burma Critic" believes that Mr. Stuart used quite unnecessary force, and that, on the evidence, he ought to have been convicted. The matter might have rested there but for the extraordinary procedure adopted by the Magistrate which seems to us indefensible. According to the "Burma Critic," after complainant's counsel had finished his address to the Court, the accused turned round and exclaimed: "The complainant has told lies, and so has someone else; it does not matter who". With this the indignant accused A. S. P. left the Court abruptly. Counsel asked the Magistrate to put on record what had just transpired and to take due notice of it. The Magistrate in reply wanted to know how counsel knew that Mr. Stuart was referring to him; he might be referring to the Magistrate. He refused to record Mr. Stuart's statement, and added that "excuses must be made for accused persons". This surely is a novel way of supporting the dignity of a Court over which one presides. Either the accused Police officer was stigmatising the Counsel or the Magistrate as a liar. If the first, the Magistrate was guilty of positive dereliction of duty inas much as he failed to uphold the dignity of the Court; if the latter, it was the Magistrate's duty to have protected the honour of the lawyer pleading in his Court. In any case we see nothing but a dilemma, either of its horns being perilous for the Magistrate's future reputation. The least that he could have done was, as our contemporary suggests, to have summoned Mr. Stuart back and censured him for the disrespect shown to the Court.

DAY BY DAY.

Lord Willingdon Visits Chiefs.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon yesterday afternoon paid state visits to the Chiefs of Kurandwad, senior and junior, His Highness the Chief of Bhor, the Chief of Sangli, and Sirdar J. B. Patnis. Accompanying His Excellency were Captain Vaughan, A.D.C., the Oriental Translator to Government, and a Native A.D.C.

St. John Ambulance Association.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay, has consented to be the Patron of the Bombay Presidency Centre of St. John Ambulance Association.

Lord Alistair Leveson-Gower.

According to a London correspondent the Unionists of Sutherland are hoping to get Lord Alistair Leveson-Gower, A.D.C. to His Excellency Lord Willingdon, to succeed his brother, the new Duke of Sutherland, as candidate for the division. Lord Alistair, it is said, is very popular with the people in the division, and his easy manners are very highly spoken of.

Ormiston Road Taxi Rank.

In addition to the memorial which the taxi-drivers of Bombay are about to forward through their solicitors to H. E. the Governor petitioning for the removal of the rank in Ormiston Road to a more central position, we are informed that the residents of Ormiston Road have engaged another firm of solicitors to draw up a memorial for Lord Willingdon's consideration, also asking for the removal of the rank, which they maintain is a cause of disturbance to them. These appeals from both sides seem to show that the stand in Ormiston Road is not a happy choice on the part of the authorities in other ways apart from that of utility.

A Tata Gift to London.

Mr. Ratan Tata has endowed the London University in the first instance for a period of three years with an annual grant of £1,400, with a view "to promote the study and further the knowledge of the principle and methods of preventing and relieving destitution and poverty." The administration of the fund has been placed in the hands of the Sociological Benefactions Committee. Accommodation for the work has been found at the School of Economics, and Professors Hobhouse and Urwick have been appointed respectively Honorary Director and Honorary Secretary, and Mr. C. H. Tawney Director of the Department.

Maud Allan to visit India.

The news that Maud Allan, the world-famous classical dancer, is to visit India and the Far East has come as a great surprise, as it is well-known that up to now no management has offered sufficient inducement to the famous star to leave England for the East, as the expenses in connection with such a tour are considered incompatible with the usual receipts derived from theatrical enterprises. However the guarantees are now forthcoming and so India and the East will have the opportunity of seeing one of the world's greatest celebrities, interpreting the greatest masters in the world of music, by the medium of her fascinating gift as a classical dancer. The name of Maud Allan is known to people of all nations, and this will be the first time in the history of the East that such an international favourite has arranged to visit us. Maud Allan's biography is probably one of the most interesting and fascinating ever published containing as it does her experiences and appearances before many European Royalties, including the King and Queen of England and large number of the leading members of the English aristocracy. Mr. Howard Edie, who will be remembered as the general manager of the Cherniavsky Tour, has arrived in Bombay to complete arrangements for Maud Allan's tour.

Cherniavsky's Returning.

Mr. Howard Edie also announces the return visit of Leo, Jan and Mischel Cherniavsky. The tour will commence about October. The Cherniavskys were booked to open in Australia next September, but Mr. Edie, who has just returned from Melbourne, has been successful in putting all their dates back to 1914.

Advice to Indian Christians.

The "Jnanodaya," a local Christian weekly journal, publishes a letter from a Christian correspondent in which he makes certain suggestions with a view to render the Christian faith more acceptable to non-Christian Indians, particularly Hindus. The suggestions are that (1) Every Indian Christian should take a morning bath, apply a cross-like mark of sandal paste to the forehead, burn incense in his house, perform the morning prayer and then set about his business (2) His food-stuffs should be of pure quality and such as would not be objected to by his co-religionists and Hindu neighbours. (3) He should give his children purely Indian names, excepting, of course, the names of Hindu deities. (4) Christian girls should be married before they come of age. (5) A Christian should worship God at home thrice daily and in the public Church whatever number of times he likes. The Church is not meant merely for Sunday worship, but should be kept open during the whole week. (6) A Christian should say his prayers daily before his meals; he should also perform "Bhajans" and "Kirtans" on the public roads like the Hindus. These things will appeal strongly to Hindus. (7) Christian females should apply a red "kunku" cross mark to their forehead like Hindu females, while Christian males should apply a sandal-paste mark of the same nature to theirs. (8) The Indian Christian's dress should be of a purely national type.

Turkey's Syrian-Arab Provinces.

While Turkey has again resumed hostilities against her external enemies, a Syrian-Arab Congress was lately sitting in Paris with the official countenance of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, for the purpose of drafting reforms which the Ottoman Government will be asked to enforce as being essential to the peace and welfare of its Syrian and Arabian provinces. The reforms have for their object more decentralization, participation by Ottoman Arabs in the central administration of the Empire and the official recognition of the Arabic language. These demands are opposed to the avowed policy of the Committee of Union and Progress. One feature of the latest phase of Ottoman feeling is confidence in British disinterestedness. A request for a loan of British officials has again been formulated by the representatives of provincial governments.

Could Abdul Hamid have saved Turkey?

"Were Abdul Hamid on the throne of Constantinople, could he have prevented war?" Professor Vambery answers this query, which he says has been put to him from several quarters, in the latest "Asiatic Quarterly Journal." He says:

All I can say is the war and great catastrophe which has befallen the Ottoman Empire would have certainly been avoided if the reins of the Government had remained in the hands of the man whom the late Mr. Gladstone called "the great assassin" and who, with all his horrible faults and mistakes, had combined in his person all the qualities required to rule an Eastern people and to ward off all the danger threatening from the West and the North.

Abdul Hamid knew the temper of his neighbours and "though often asked to conclude an alliance he successfully withstood all offers." Professor Vambery has much to say of deep interest relating to the part played by Russia in Turkey, and believes that the ex-Sultan had sold himself to Russia "which had promised him personal security on the condition of his becoming a willing instrument" in its hands and avoiding all approach to England. According to the aged Buda-Pest authority it was Abdul Hamid's behaviour which compelled England to incline towards Russia.

Sir Ralph Knox.

Sir Ralph Knox, whose death at the age of 77 has been announced by Reuter, entered the War Office in 1856 and rose to be Permanent Under Secretary of State of War, which position he occupied during the dark days of the South African War. He was a member of the Committee which worked out Lord Cardwell's Army Reform, and worked on several Royal Commissions including that on Indian Finance in 1896.

S. P. C. A. Cases.

The monthly return issued by the Bombay S. P. C. A. shows that, out of the 399 cases sent up before the magistrates by the Society in June, only sixteen accused got off with a warning, the rest being fined. The Bench ordered 195 animals to be sent to the Bai Sakabai Dinshaw Petit Hospital, and four to the Pinjrapole. At the hospital 63 horses, and 177 dogs were admitted during the month, a large number of which were discharged as cured. Of these 13 horses, 206 bullocks and 32 dogs were treated as "out-patients."

Mortality Returns.

During the twenty-four hours ended at six o'clock on Tuesday morning there were three attacks of plague and three deaths from the same cause out of a total mortality of 80. The mortality for the corresponding period of the year preceding was 118 and for the year before 75. The plague cases were reported from Colaba, Bhuleshwar and Parel. There was one attack of small-pox, but there were no cases of cholera. During the same period, out of 1,176 rats caught by the Municipal rat-catchers 15 were found to be plague-infected.

Yesterday's Weather.

Yesterday the weather was once again fine and warm, the sun shining brightly. Through the preceding night there were two showers of rain but these were not sufficient to affect the rain gauges to any appreciable degree. However, at about four o'clock yesterday afternoon an exceedingly heavy shower, accompanied by strong gusts of wind, fell, after which the sky became overclouded and a slight drizzle continued to fall. About six the sky again cleared up and there was no rain till the time of going to press.

"IMMEDIATE ARMISTICE."

POWERS AND EARLY SETTLEMENT.

ENVOYS TO ARRANGE TERMS.

ENVER BEY AT ADRIANOPLE.

The new situation created in Europe by the entry of the Turks into Adrianople, in defiance of the Treaty of London, is occupying the close attention of the Powers, whose instructions to their respective Ambassadors in Constantinople with regard to the action to be taken are expected to-morrow.

According to Turkish official despatches, several strategical positions, including Kuleli Burgas and Lule Burgas are now in their hands.

King Ferdinand of Bulgaria has appealed to the German Emperor on the subject of the Rumanian advance.

Meanwhile the conference at Nish is proceeding and is likely to result in an immediate armistice.

FLIGHT OF THE PEOPLE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

SOFIA, July 21.

The civil authorities and population of Adrianople are fleeing into Bulgaria.

It is reported that Enver Bey commands the Turkish troops at Adrianople.

Thousands of refugees, mostly women and children, have arrived here from various parts, and seventy thousand more are on the way here.

PEACE PRELIMINARIES.

BUKHAREST, July 21.

M. Ghenadieff, the new Bulgarian Foreign Minister, has sent a long telegram to the Rumanian Government, which King Ferdinand has endorsed by a telegram to King Charles, suing for peace and offering to appoint plenipotentiaries to negotiate anywhere that Rumania choses.

While the negotiations for an armistice will take place at Nish, peace preliminaries will probably be signed at Bukharest.

POWERS AND SETTLEMENT.

STATEMENT BY MR. ASQUITH.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 21.

Speaking at Birmingham, Mr. Asquith said the Powers had been doing their utmost to bring the disputants in the Balkans to a peaceful conference.

He believed that the meeting at Nish must result in an immediate armistice and speedy terms of settlement. In regard to the later, however, in view of what had happened, the Powers must preserve their own judgment.

POWERS CONSIDERING.

LONDON, July 21.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Acland said that the latest information regarding Turkey was occupying the attention of the Powers. He could not state what action they might agree to take.

TURKISH ADVANCE.

CONDEMNED BY AMBASSADORS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 22.

The Conference of Ambassadors here yesterday discussed at length the Turkish advance and the necessity for the belligerents to come to an early arrangement. The Conference was unanimously of opinion that the attempt of Turkey to effect a revision of the decisions of the Powers on the subject of the frontier is absolutely inadmissible.

The Ambassadors expect instructions on the 24th instant from their Governments with regard to the action to be taken in Constantinople.

MR. ASQUITH'S WARNING TO TURKEY.

Mr. Asquith yesterday stated that if Turkey were ill-advised enough to defy the Treaty of London, she must be prepared for the bringing up of questions which it is in no way to her interest to bring into debate.

BULGARS REPULSED AT VARIOUS POINTS.

Official Turkish despatches yesterday evening state that the Bulgarians opposed the Turkish occupation at various strategic points, compelling the Turks to give battle, with the result that the Turks captured Kuleli Burgas, Lule Burgas, Ergene Bridge and Babaski, taking 136 prisoners.

ALLEGED ATROCITIES.

The telegraphic communication between Bulgaria and Europe, interrupted by the Rumanian advance, has now been re-opened. Consequently, there is a flood of despatches from Sofia, for the most part official accounts of alleged atrocities committed by the Servians, Greeks and Bashi Bazouks.

FERDINAND'S APPEAL TO KAISER.

It transpires that King Ferdinand has telegraphed to the German Emperor appealing to his Majesty on the subject or the Rumanian advance. The nature of the Kaiser's reply is not known.

GREEKS ON BULGAR FRONTIER.

Despatches from Athens state that the Greeks are only thirty miles from the Bulgarian frontier.

HOOKWORM IN INDIA.

AMERICAN COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

NEW YORK, July 22.

Dr. Wickliffe Rose, who is in charge of the anaemia, or hookworm, department of the Rockefeller Foundation, is proceeding to England shortly to make plans for widening his investigations.

He will also go to India to co-operate with the British physicians studying hookworm there, as part of the scheme of the Rockefeller board to make a scientific study of this disease throughout the world. It is believed that the industrial efficiency of India alone might be improved 50 per cent. if the Board's investigations could lead to the subduing of hookworm.

WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT.

LORDS DEMAND A REFERENDUM.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 21.

In the Upper House, Lord Salisbury, on behalf of the Opposition, moved that the House decline to proceed with the second reading of the Welsh Disestablishment Bill until it had been submitted to the judgment of the country by means of a referendum.

Lord Haldane maintained that the Bill was righteous and its policy a true one.

IRISH LAND PURCHASE.

BILL INTRODUCED IN COMMONS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 21.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Birrell introduced the Irish Land Purchase Bill. He announced that the purchase was two-thirds accomplished, but sixty millions was required to complete it, with an additional million for labourers' cottages. There would be no further public issue of land stock, except for pending agreements, amounting to twenty-four millions. The National Debt Commissioners would finance the remainder.

TROUBLE IN THE VATICAN.

THE SWISS GUARD DISSATISFIED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

ROME, July 21.

The Swiss Guard at the Vatican has lately been displaying insubordination, and has formulated a list of grievances.

It demands the dismissal of the Commander, permission to frequent wine shops and the abolition of drill and gymnastics.

LATER.

The Swiss Guard has been disarmed for fear of further serious acts of insubordination.

MRS PANKHURST.

RE-ARREST CAUSES UPROAR.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 21.

Mrs. Pankhurst was re-arrested today while going on to the platform of a suffragette meeting at the Pavilion. The incident caused an uproar in the hall, women crying 'murderers' and 'assassins'.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 22.

The death is announced of Sir Ralph Knox.

AMERICA'S PLACE IN THE SUN.

NICARAGUAN PROTECTORATE.

REMARKABLE NEW U. S. TREATY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

WASHINGTON, July 21.

Mr. Bryan, who has hitherto been regarded as the apostle of the policy of non-interference, has surprised the Senate by presenting a revised draft of the Treaty with Nicaragua, with additional provisions practically establishing an American protectorate similar to that over Cuba.

Under the Treaty, in its original form, the United States agreed to pay three million dollars for the exclusive right to build an inter-oceanic canal through Nicaragua.

"HOISTING THE AMERICAN FLAG."

LATER.

An informal poll of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate indicates that the proposed Treaty with Nicaragua will be endorsed with a safe margin.

It is stated that the underlying purpose of the Government is to secure the concession of a canal route. It is not intended to lay down a general policy for all Central America.

The Republican Senator Borah, an opponent of the Government's policy, says it means the hoisting of the American flag all the way to Panama, and the complete domination by the United States of everything from Washington to the Canal.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

ROYAL COMMISSION PROPOSED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 22.

The newspapers publish an appeal signed by thirty leading medical men for a Royal Commission to investigate and recommend steps to combat venereal disease, in connection with which there has always been a conspiracy of silence and of the worst forms of which there are forty thousand new cases every year in London and one hundred and thirty thousand in the United Kingdom.

The appeal emphasizes the danger to innocent people and declares that experience of the Army Medical Corps during the last few years has shown that an enormous reduction of venereal disease can be produced by systematic effort; but organized effort, it says, is impracticable until the public conscience is aroused.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS

"NO GROUNDS FOR DISCONTENT."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 21.

Replying to Captain Clive, Mr. Montagu said that after considering the memorials submitted to it, the Government of India had come to the conclusion that the Military Accounts Department had no grounds for discontent as regards salaries and prospects, but the Assistant, Military Accounts Department was suffering from exceptionally slow promotion.

The Government of India was considering what means could be adopted to relieve this, but had not yet framed any definite scheme.

GENERAL YOUNGHUSBAND.

INVESTED BY THE KING WITH THE K.C.I.E.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 22.

The King to-day received Major-General George Younghusband and invested him with the insignia of the Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire.

TROUBLE IN CHINA.

ANOTHER PROVINCE SECEDES.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

FOOCHOW, July 22.

The province of Fukien has declared its independence.

SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 21.

Barry, the holder, and Pearce, of Australia, met to-day to contest the World's Sculling Championship, between Putney and Mortlake. Barry won easily by two lengths. The time was 24 mins. 9 2-5 secs.

NEW DELHI ARCHITECTURE.

UNRIVALLED SCOPE FOR INDIAN ART.

P.W.D. OFFICER'S PLEA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.

Mr. Oertel, Superintending Engineer, Allahabad, lecturing before the East India Association, showed it was a mistake to regard the Public Works Department as a great opponent of indigenous art and architecture.

It was his own conviction that Indian architecture was most suited to the needs of India, and was bound finally to prevail over all imported styles, whether we helped on the process or not. It was not necessarily more costly than imported styles, and it was adaptable to all modern needs. He earnestly hoped that this unrivalled opportunity of encouraging Indian art at Delhi would be taken advantage of to the fullest extent.

He trusted that Messrs. Lutyens and Baker would spend their time studying Indian architecture on the spot at Agra and Fatehpur Sikri, and recognise that however suitable was the Palladian style for Calcutta, and the Gothic for Bombay, neither style was suitable for Delhi, in the heart of India and full of its most sacred traditions.

Mr. Lanchester said that the position of the English architect in India ought to be, to a large extent, the position of his own English client at Home, stating his requirements and leaving Indian workers to carry it out, in the main, in his own style and way.

Sir Louis Dane said he knew personally that Messrs. Lutyens and Baker were carefully studying Indian decorative work with a view to its incorporation in Delhi. They would certainly avail themselves of the services of Indian master-builders and eminent members of the Public Works Department like Mr. Oertel.

P. W. DEPARTMENT.

NEW ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 21.

The Secretary of State for India in Council has, subject to the usual conditions, appointed the undermentioned gentlemen to be Assistant Engineers in the Indian Public Works and State Railway Departments. Messrs. Abbott Young, E.C., Anderson, W. A., H. M. Baikie, J. W. Bennett, Bhagat Surendra Singh, W. R. Boyes, R. A. Bradshaw Smith, A. M. S. Burn, L G. Constable, A. Eastmond, Fakhar Uddinmohd, J. L. Grant, J. P. Gunn, F. F. Haigh, E. Howe, A. E. Knox, W. C. Lacey, Lal Brij Vohan, G. R. L. Malet, G. T. Pound, C. R. S. Richardson, J. R. L. Shee, and F J. Wilson.

CONGRESS PRESEDENTSHIP.

U. P.'S RECOMMENDATION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, July 22.

At a meeting just held here the United Provinces Congress Committee have unanimously recommended Nawab Syed Mohamed Saheb Bahadur for election as President of the Congress at Karachi.

IMPENDING CRISIS IN MEXICO.

ALARMING REPORTS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

WASHINGTON, July 22.

Alarming reports have been received here in connection with an impending crisis in Mexico.

THE MUSCAT RISING.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, July 22.

It is reported from Muscat that the Sultan has gone to Sib, a town on the coast twenty miles to the north, where he will organise an expeditionary force. His object is to raise the seige of Samail where his son is surrounded by rebels.

I. G. OF IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 21.

Colonel Watson, 9th Gurkhas, will officiate for Colonel Sir Rollo Orimston as Inspector General of Imperial Service Troops, the later proceeding Home on eight months' leave for reasons of health.

EGYPTIAN ASSEMBLY.

"SERVILE IMITATION OF WESTERN METHODS."

CO-OPERATION INVITED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

CAIRO, July 21.

The new Legislative Assembly, representing the fusion of the former Assembly and Council, will consist of Ministers and sixty-six elected, and seventeen nominated, members, the latter including representatives of the mercantile, racial and professional interests.

The Assembly will initiate legislation, except such as concerns constitutional laws, and the mandate for elected and nominated members will be for six years, one third retiring every two years.

The preamble to the decree promulgating the above invites the loyal co-operation of all classes with a view to calm, thoughtful development of a system of Government which, without being a servile imitation of Western methods, will we capable of furthering the prosperity of the Egyptian people.

BURMA BANK CASE.

MR. CHARLESWORTH TO CONTINUE AS LIQUIDATOR.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, July 22.

Mr. Justice Ormond to-day passed orders in the matter of the Bank of Burma, in liquidation, on the question of the appointment of an official liquidator in place of Mr. E. R. Holdsworth on leave.

His Honour thought that it was in the interests of the creditors that Mr. Charlesworth who was appointed temporarily should continue as official liquidator. If His Honour was satisfied that the majority of creditors with the knowledge of the position desired a certain person to be appointed the Official Liquidator His Honour should accede to their wishes that but from the lengthy affidavit filed on their behalf by the Committee His Honour could not help feeling that their only reason for objecting to Mr. Charlesworth's appointment was that they felt piqued at Mr. Holdsworth withholding informations from them. The court apparently refused allow them all the information they wanted and it had not laid down any principles for the guidance of the Official Liquidator as to what information should be given to the Advisory Committee. His Honour thought it would be as well to do so in consultation with the representatives of the Advisory Committee and the Official Liquidator. The appointment of Mr. Charlesworth was confirmed.

"SHARKS IN HUMAN FORM."

ENGLISH WRITER DENOUNCES VAKEELS.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 22.

Vakeel's Library will hold a meeting Vakeel's library will hold a meeting shortly to consider what steps should be taken in connection with certain remarks made in "Lawyer, our Old Man of the Sea," recently published in England directly touching vakeels.

The author of the book is Mr. W. Durban and the publishers are Messrs. Kegan Paul French Trubner and Company.

The preface of the book is from the pen of Sir Robert F. Fulton, formerly Mr. Justice Rampini of the Calcutta High Court.

The following is one of the passages extracted from a chapter of the book headed "Bench and Bar in India:" "to a certain type of Hindu mind this rhodomontade recalls the mandate of the goddess Kali Mata to the Thug about to start on an expedition. And as a matter of fact the lower fringe of the Vakeel fraternity are not unworthy successors of the Thugs. A species of legal thuggee is rampant in India. Lord Curzon has denounced the sharks in human form that prey upon the unfortunate people. That tribe in so far as it is composed of the limbs of the law is a baneful product of our legalism which is their stock-in-trade."

The following is another extract from the same chapter: "The babus and the bar have made common cause. The astuleness of the East has met and embraced the legalism of the West, with the result that according to Mr. Chailley the condemnation of a British Court is not held by native opinion to involve moral degradation."

"SATI" REVIVAL.

POLICE TOO LATE.

FIVE MEN CONVICTED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, July 22.

A strange case of "Sati" is reported from Mainpuri District, in connection with which proceedings have been taken against five persons for abetment of suicide. It is alleged that at the funeral of one Ram Lal Brahmin, his wife, Mussamat Sai Devi, ascended the pyre and was burnt to death. It is alleged that the woman's death was witnessed by a large number of spectators.

Some of the villagers, it is asserted, sent word to the thana of the fact that the "Sati" ceremony was being contemplated but by the time the message reached the police, the affair had taken place. One of the men implicated was the uncle of the deceased woman who is said to have been of some education and to have read the "Ramayana."

LATER.

In the "sati" case, details of which were wired to-day, the Sessions Judge of Manipur has convicted all five accused and sentenced two to two years' and the others to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment each. An appeal against the conviction has just been filed in the High Court.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

CAWNPORE CONTRACTOR'S CASE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, July 22.

The trial of Mr. Jones of Baker Anson and Co. Cawnpore, for criminal breach of trust was continued to-day at the Allahabad High Court.

Pir Baksh, cross-examined by Mr. Alston, stated that whatever he told the Executive Engineer, Mr. Bilcher, about the instalments etc was untrue and at the instigation of the accused. Witness did not get any receipt for the balance of the money paid to the accused. He remembered the agreement which was drawn up, in which the terms were that Rs. 1,200, was to be stated as the price of the trees and Government was to be sued. If witness won, Rs. 2,000, deposited with his counsel, would be returned to Mr. Jones.

Rahim Baksh, the next witness, said that he was a dealer in wood, and was present at the auction when the trees were sold to Pir Baksh for Rs. 4,755. Pir Baksh paid down Rs. 1,100, and the balance afterwards. He knew that the agreement referred to was drawn up.

Mr. Wazir, District Engineer, Cawnpore, was the next witness. He deposed that the trees were sold by the accused's firm under his orders. The accused informed him that Rs. 1,000, was offered which he accepted and the money was paid in. Witness then heard of Pir Baksh's claim and corresponded with the accused, demanding an explanation. He reported the matter to the Executive Engineer. Accused wrote to him that Rs. 1,200 was the correct amount.

THE CASE AGAINST THE "SIND GAZETTE."

(From a Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (SIND), July 21.

With reference to the charge of defamation proposed against the Sind journal by Teckchand Gopaldas of the Kashmir Hotel the Sind journal" before receiving news of the prosecution made the necessary corrections as follows an important correction—We very much regret the appearance in our last of what turns out to be a pure canard. The invention of some maliciously fertile brain to the effect that Mr. Teckchand Gopaldas, of Kashmir Hotel, Bombay, had been arrested on a complaint of forgery. We have since ascertained that the statement is quite untrue. The newspapers which may have copied the original paragraphs will please take this correction, so that no prejudice may remain to an innocent injured man. We have also apologised personally to Dewan Teckchand and his father Khemdian——Editor "Sind Journal."

SOCIALISTS AND THE DUTCH CABINET.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

AMSTERDAM, July 21.

The Socialists to whom Dr. Bos offered portfolios in the new Cabinet have declined to accept, the Socialist Executive rejecting the proposal by 13 votes to 8.

BARISAL TRIAL.

DISTRIBUTI N OF "SWADHIN BHARAT."

LIFE OF APPROVER IN DANGER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BARISAL, July 22.

At the hearing of the Barisal Conspiracy Case to-day Mr. Narityalal Mukerjee, Principal, S. M. College, being examined, said that two copies of a seditious leaflet called "Swadhin Bharat" had been pasted up on the walls of his college on February 22nd last. Witness sent the leaflets to Mr. Strong, District Magistrate of Barisal.

Mr. Webb, Additional Superintendent of Police, Barisal, being further examined to-day, said that Nishikanta Chakravarty, Head Constable, who lived for a time in the Bengal Boarding House showed him some hieroglyphics which he had taken down posing as a palmist or examiner of horoscopes. A packet addressed to the accused Devendra Ghose was intercepted which was found to contain eighty copies of leaflets called "Swadhin Bharat." One copy was taken out and the rest returned to the postman. Witness sent that copy to the Intelligence Branch for taking the necessary action. He also warned all police officers against anticipated circulation of the leaflets several copies of which were distributed in the town of Barisal and in the interior. Mr. Colson came to Barisal with several search warrants and many houses were searched. The houses were surrounded by the police in the night and at daybreak searches began. Chandi Bose's Bengal Boarding House and coal depot were among the houses searched. Romesh Acharajee was arrested in connection with the Wari Arms Act Case at Dacca. At the Bengal Boarding House some men were arrested on suspicion in connection with the Birangal dacoity. Inspector Bhowmick brought a letter to witness from the language of which it appeared that the life of the approver Rajani Das was in danger, and it was decided to place Rajani in custody. On an order to seize all letters addressed to Devendra Ghose a post-card and a parcel containing three books, *viz.*, Tilak's Life, Tilak's Trial and the Message of the East were seized. Jatin Roy and Romesh Acharajee had suddenly disappeared, so witness gave an order for watching several houses. He was kept informed of daily incidents and the progress of the investigation.

MASQUERADING ASTROLOGER.

Jagadish Chandra Mukerjee, head master of a school, being examined identified Head Constable Chakravarty as the man who had gone to his house on two or three occasions introducing himself to witness as an astrologer. Witness tested his knowledge and was convinced that the masquerading astrologer knew little of the science. The leaflets called "Swadhin Bharat" had been pasted up on the premises of his school on several occasions.

The Postmaster of Barisal, being examined, produced orders from the Magistrate to retain letters addressed to Chandi Charan Bose, and two others. Witness identified the letters and packets which were detained and made over to the Additional Magistrate.

The Court rose for the day and inspected the sites of the Bengal Boarding House and Chandi Bose's coal depot.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, July 22.

On return from leave Major Lathburh, R. E., is posted as Assistant Commanding, Royal Engineer, Jubbulpore.

Captain Molesworth, R. E., is posted to the Poona Division Military Works.

Approval has been granted to the appointment of Colonel F. J. Fowler, D. S. O., 127th Baluchis, as Assistant Quartermaster-General, 9th Division, in succession to Colonel Wingate.

Captain A. Beckett, No 75 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is posted to No. 51 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, at Quetta.

Lieutenant Low, No. 90 Heavy Battery, is transfered to No. 4 Mountain Battery.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wall, 17th Cavalry, has been selected for the command of the 3rd Horse.

Major Holman, 16th Cavalry, is appointed General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, and Captain Jeffreys, 73rd Infantry, is appointed General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade, at Army Head-Quarters.

Lieutenant Greswell, R. E., is tranferred from the Military Works Services to the 3rd Sappers and Miners.

Lieutenant Stratton, 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment, is appointed to the Southern Nigeria Regiment of the West African Frontier Force.

OUDH EXECUTIONS SCANDAL.

MORE DISCLOSURES.

CASE FULL OF IMPROBABILITIES.

Nawab Sadiq Ali Khan, Barrister of Lucknow, who was one of the counsel engaged on behalf of the unfortunate accused in the Sitapur murder case, gives the following details of the case in the "Leader":—

A brutal murder was committed in the village Galauli in Kheri district one Gajraj was murdered, four (not three) people were named as accused. *viz.*, Sikhdar Singh, Chutkao Singh, Gulab Singh and Bachan Singh. The fitrst there were arrested, the fourth Bachan Singh was not found at his house, and as is usual in such cases, was reported by the police as 'absconding.' One extraordinary feature of the case was that there was a stronger motive for almost all the prosecution witnesses to implicate the accused than there was for the accused to kill Gujraj, much less to kill him with so much brutality, he having received some 40 wounds. The alleged motive was that the accused had won a civil suit in which Gejraj and almost all the prosecution witnesses were interested. But as Gajraj and others had appealed, so Gajraj was brutally murdered, after all the evidence that Gujraj and others could produce, had been produced and the subordinate judge, who had tried the civil suit, had pronounced the case on behalf of Gajraj and others a false one (to the best of my recollection; as all the papers connected with the case have been sent to England, I am writing from memory.)

Another extraordinary feature of the case was that the accused were alleged to have selected for the murder a *place* almost surrounded by the houses of their admitted enemies and a *time* when most of them would have returned or would be returning to their houses. The accused it is suggested, had been waiting with weapons such as a sword, etc., at a crossing where *five ways meet* for Gajraj to return, who, it is suggested, had been seen going to the house of one of the prosecution witnesses I have used the word suggested,' for nobody saw them waiting, which in itself is marvellous. There is no need to go into details. The case is full of improbabilities.

The accused, who had been arrested, were tried by the sessions judge of Sitapur (who was also the sessions judge of Kheri) and acquitted. The counsel who conducted the defence before the sessions judge, thinking that the prosecution witnesses by their evidence and demeanour had made no favourable impression on the sessions judge (as usual in such cases) did not care to worry the judge by insisting on his right to produce defence evidence and so, he did not produce any.

Some five months after their acquittal, on Government appealing from the order of acquittal, to the judicial commissioner, the accused were re-arrested. I also was engaged as a counsel on behalf of the unfortunate men, two of whom were sentenced to be hanged and the third was sentenced to be transported for life. After the local Government had rejected their appeal for mercy, I tried to move the Government of India on their behalf. The repeated wiring to the Government of India produced no effect. The memorial was withheld by the local Government, Sikhdar Singh and Chutkao Singh were hanged. By the way I had sent only one memorial on behalf of all the three. Apparently it was withheld until the two men were hanged and then sent on to the Government of India on behalf of the third.

BROKEN-HEARTED FATHER.

Now that thorough inquiry is promised by Lord Crewe, a number of facts ought to come out to throw light on the innocence of the unfortunate men. I cannot forget the scene when Baryar Singh, father of one of the two unfortunate men who were hanged, came to me, after they had been sentenced to death, distracted, and on my trying to console him said: "It is true that every one must die but how am I to console myself when my son is going to die the most disgraceful death for a crime that he has not committed, and I in my old age, have been spared to see all that? If they want the death of innocent men, why do they not hang me instead?" I am informed that the old man did not long survive his son and died broken-hearted.

As to the subsequent development, after Sikhdar Chutko had been hanged, the fourth man Bachan Singh, who was said to be absconding, was arrested and tried and as was expected, after the judgment of the judicial commissioner convicting Sikhdar, etc., convicted and sentenced to be transported for life. This case came up in appeal before one of the two additional judicial commissioners who had convicted Sikhdar, etc., and as it happened, I was the counsel on behalf of this accused also. The witness against this accused (Bachan Singh) were exactly the same as against Sikhdar, etc., but though the evidence was the same, all the witnesses were disbelieved and he was acquitted on the 13th May last (if I mistake not). The only difference that I can see in this case and the other one is that in this case defence evidence was given.

POONA WEDDING.

BOYD—PALIN.

[Associated Press.]

POONA, July 22.

St. Mary's Church was the scene of a very pretty and fashionable wedding this morning, when Captain Stewart Boyd, R.E., led to the altar Miss Phyllis Rosie Palin, the only daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Palin, of the Supply and Transport Corps. The church was prettily decorated with flowers and palms and a distinguished company, which included Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon and a party from Government House was present. Captain E. Loring, a brother officer of the bridegroom, acted as best man. The bride was driven to the church by a gunner team from the Royal Field Artillery at Kirkee and was given away by Colonel Palin, her father.

The service which was fully choral began with the hymn "The voice that breathed o'er Eden."

The bride looked extremely sweet in a bridal dress of soft white satin draped with old Limerick lace (a gift of her mother). The court train falling from her shoulders was of soft white satin lined with crepe de chine. Instead of the usual bonquet she carried a white ivory prayer book lent her by Lady Willingdon and wore a string of pearls with a diamond clasp given her by the bridegroom. The bride was followed by six little bridesmaids dressed in different pale shades of soft satin, Miss E. Knapton being in pale grey, Miss R. Hill in pale blue, Miss N. Stowell in pale mauve Miss N. Brooke Smith in pale pink, Miss M. Fordyce in pale green, and Miss I. Knapton in pale yellow, caps of silver tissue surmounted by flowers of the colour of the dresses worn, and pearl brooches given by the bridegroom completed the toilette.

The bride's mother was dressed in dark blue satin brocade with a hat of white, trimmed with black lace wings and pink roses.

At the conclusion of the service a reception was held by Colonel and Mrs. Palin at the Gymkhana Club where H. E. Lord Willingdon proposed the health of the bride. The presents which were numerous and costly included one from Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon.

The list of presents:—Bride to bridegroom, gold sleeve links and painted miniature by Miss Luka; bridgroom to bride, string of pearls with diamond clasp; Mr. Boyd, cheque; Mrs. Boyd, cheque; Mr. R. Boyd, cheque; Mr. and Mrs. Couper, cheque; Colonel Palin, cheque and diamond earrings; Mrs. Palin, diamond necklace and table plate; Mrs. Palin (bride's grandmother), silver fruit dish; Gerald Palin, rosewood clock; H. E. the Governor and Lady Willingdon silver writing set; Colonel Impey, wirehaired terrier; Major and Mrs. Stewart, satin handbag; Mr. A. S. Lawrence, pair toast racks; Mr. and Mrs. Beal, cheque; Mr. and Mrs. H. Palin, pair silver candle sticks; Colonel and Mrs. Gamble, silver mouted spirit decanter; Major and Mrs. Knapton, china coffee set for 12 in case; Mrs. Pollard, silver trinket box; Colonel Pollard, pair silver napkin rings; Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgibbon, rose bowl; Miss Fitzgibbon, photo and frame; Colonel and Mrs. Dyson, silver mounted vase; Major and Mrs. Hughes, cheque; Mr. Moberley Bell, silver folding clock; Miss Stovin, handbag; Miss Gifford and Miss Aitken Brussels lace handkerchief; Major and Mrs. Mayer, three silver mounted peg decanters; Captain and Mrs. Stovin, embroidered tray cloth; Colonel Watson Pike, silver sweet stand.

JUVENILE LABOUR IN FACTORIES.

ACTION BY U. S. GOVERNMENT.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, July 21.

The proposal of the United States Government to prohibit the importation into its consuming markets of goods manufactured in factories employing children, is regarded with considerable misgiving by Calcutta millowners. The Indian Jute Mill Association drew the attention of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, who suggested by telegram to the Government of India that His Majesty's Ministers should be asked to protest against it in the interests of the jute manufacturing industry. The committee understand that the London Chamber of Commerce, East India Section, are making representatives to the Board of Trade and the India Office, and they have urged that His Majesty's Government should be also asked by the Government of India to take prompt and vigorous action.

PROFESSOR INAYAT KHAN.

IS MUSIC BEING DEGRADED BY TOO MUCH COMMERCIALISM?

One of the most picturesque figures who has ever lectured at the Higher Thought Centre in Cheniston-gardens is Professor Inayat Khan, of Baroda, Central India, who comes of a family of Mashayak (saints) of Punjab, where one of his ancestors was canonised, and who is the grandson of Moula Bux, the greatest musician of his age, and inventor of the notation system for Hindu music, writes M. M. B. in the "Daily News." Initiated in the four schools of Sufism—Perception, Hearing, Sight and Intellect—by the great mystic teacher Syed, Mohammed Madani, he is now with four other instrumentalists obeying the behest of his teacher, and endeavouring to harmonise the East and the West with his music. The Nizam of Hyderabad gave Professor Inayat Khan the title of "The Most Celebrated Mystical Singer." He has lectured at Columbia University, and at Universities in California, and he has just returned from Paris, where he has founded an Order of Sufis.

IN GOLDEN ROBES.

Professor Inayat Khan's personality is an extraordinarily vivid and vital one. The emphatic tones of his jet-black hair, his glowing, luminous eyes, olive skin and flashing white teeth, are accentuated by the wonderful flame-gold oriental robe and turban he wears when lecturing, and the still more wonderful gold-embroidered crimson satin tunic and gold satin trousers he wears when playing on the veena, the oldest musical instrument in the world.

This veena is a seven-stringed instrument remotely resembling a sixteenth century lute. "The greatest credit must be given to this instrument," said Professor Inayat Khan as his slender dusky fingers swept the strings "in that it can produce quarter tones, which the up-to-date instrument never can, and it can imitate the human voice more nearly than any other instrument."

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL VEENA.

The music of the veena has nothing in common with the music of modern instruments. It produces sounds of great psychological beauty. "It gives out grief with a deep undertone," and seems to be a perfect medium of expression for a nation so deeply conscious of the futility of things human—the feeling expressed by Sir Edwin Arnold in "The Light of Asia":

Lo as the wind is, so is mortal life,
A moan, a sigh, a sob, a storm, a strife.

"If music does not come from the soul it cannot be called music," said the Professor. "Musical people in India would consider it unmusical to play or sing from notes, to express the feelings and emotions of other people. Their music comes from inspiration. They sit down at the instrument and express the feelings of their own souls. We give written music only to children when they are being taught their first lessons and exercises."

THE CALL OF THE GAELIC.

The rhythm of Professor Inayat Khan's vocal music reminded me faintly of a lament sung by a Highlander on the West Coast of Scotland, or of the psalms sung at Gaelic services in Highland hamlets.

Professor Inayat Khan finds that music, both in the West and in the East, is being degraded from its divine purpose by misuse and misunderstanding. "Artists are led away by business methods and by advertising, and in this way their art becomes common. In this materialistic age, many really inspired artists are lost to the world, and no one knows when they are gone. Everywhere this is the case when the public does not look upon the art of music as a divine art but as just the amusement of a few minutes."

THE OLDEST PHILOSOPHY.

When I asked the Professor to give me his definition of Sufism, he said, "Sufism is the oldest school of thought in the world. The Sufis were the first to break away from conventional and traditional religion, and to demand the right to think for themselves. Sufi-ism stands midway between philosophy which is cold, dry, and remote from humanity, and that religion which looks upon Allah as a being remote and far off. The ideal to which the Sufi aspires is absorption with Allah.

The dewdrop falls into the shining sea.

All people in our opinion are the Beloved of Allah, and therefore we love all people. Sin to us is ignorance and weakness. Virtue is strength and wisdom. Therefore, we never condemn or criticise."

THE SUFI AND THE BIRDS.

"There is a kind of freemasonry among Sufis," continued Professor Inayat Khan, "and one Sufi always recognises another, chiefly by the expression of the face. There is a great bond between Sufis and animals. I know one Sufi whose little bird would eat no food while his master was sad. The little creature instantly perceived the sorrowfulness that was in his master's heart.

THE MESSAGE TO THE WEST.

"Those who, like myself, come from the East to cities like New York and London are amazed at the wonderful material triumphs that have been achieved and marvellous mechanical inventions. America strikes me as being like a gifted and precocious child with a wonderful future before it. Both in New York and in London the people seem self-engrossed, full of business cares and thoughts of worldly advancement. In the midst of a material civilisation like this, there seems to be little response to the things of the spirit." Professor Inayat Khan thinks with Max Muller that not only can the East learn from the West, but that the busy, hurrying, worldly-ambitious West also can learn from the meditative and transcendental peoples of the East "lessons of life which we are too apt to ignore or despise."

PROFESSOR INAYAT KHAN.

MEASSAGE FROM EAST TO WEST.

Photo by Central News. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

MISSIONARY OF MUSIC.

OPEN SPACES IN MANDVI WARD.

DEBATE ADJOURNED.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon at the Trust's offices, the Chairman Mr. J. P. Orr presiding.

The Board considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner enquiring whether the Trust would reserve a portion of the Nowroji Hill estate as an open space for recreation purposes.

Several members had submitted a minute stating that they should not provide any space for recreation purposes, especially in this case where land was costly and house accommodation badly needed.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolla said the Mandvi ward was the most thickly populated and he urged that a recreation ground should be provided to that ward, where it was very badly needed. This was the ward in which plague made its first appearance and spread owing to the congestion of population. The Municipality built houses upon the whole of the Babula Tank area and there was no other place in the ward for children to play. He was of opinion that the site proposed by the Commissioner was an ideal one and the provision of recreation ground was one of the objects with which the Trust was established though he quite agreed that there was no obligation on the Trust to do so. Whenever there was a desire to provide the Mandvi ward with an open space, some objection or the other was always raised against it. If it was not possible to reserve a plot on this estate, he would recommend the Oomercary Jail site and he proposed that they should enquire of Government what the latter proposed to do with the jail site after its removal from there and in the meantime postpone further consideration of this matter.

The proposal was agreed to and the meeting was adjourned.

BOGUS AGENT GETS SIX MONTHS.

FOR VICTIMISING OFFICE-SEEKERS.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Sub-Inspector Barodia charged Manilal Ambalal Ayajnik with cheating Jaikrishna Thakur and his uncle out of Rs. 500.

The accused, it was alleged, formed the latter's acquaintance and promised to secure them decent positions in the Cosmopolitan Bank and the General Post Office on depositing a sum of Rs. 500. The accused had given out that he was the managing agent in Bombay of the Labour Exchange Bureau of Ajmere and that he htd a good deal of influence. The sum of Rs. 500 was accordingly deposited with the accused who misappropriated the money and failed to obtain the promised appointments.

The accused was convicted and two previous convictions being recorded against him, he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

MARINE SURVEYOR FINED.

INSULTING A CLEARING AGENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, third Presidency Magistrate, one Chhotalal Keshavji Shah, a clearing and commission agent, charged Captain F. E. Hardcastle, Marine Surveyor, with assault and insult. Mr. C. N. Kanuga, pleader, appeared for the complainant. Mr. Acworth, solicitor, defended the accused.

The complainant alleged that he had made an appointment with the accused to meet him at 7-45 a.m. on the 10th June at Carnac Bunder for the survey of seven cases of clocks, which were in a damaged condition. The accused did not attend at the appointed time. The next day was then fixed for the purpose but the complainant did not see him again at the place. He then went to a shed where he was and requested him to survey the goods. The accused thereupon got angry and called him "damned soor" and "rascal bloody." The complainant remonstrated with the accused, when the latter said: "My temper is so bad that I would throw you by the neck into the water." The complainant asked somebody, who was near by, to bear witness, whereupon the accused said "Come on, I'll show you." So saying, he seized the complainant by the arm and dragged him seven or eight paces with force. On somebody interfering, the accused relinquished his hold. The complainant further alleged that on the 12th, on the two again meeting, the accused insulted him by saying: "I do not wish to see the face of this damned soor."

One Mohandas deposed the accused had abused the complainant. As to the allegation of dragging the complainant, the witness said the accused only caught the sleeve of his coat. The witness further said that during the negotiations for a settlement three conditions were insisted upon, namely, that Rs. 1,001 be given in charity, that the accused should sign in the complainant's house a letter of apology drafted by his pleader, and that the apology should be advertised in newspapers.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge of assault but admitted having used the words "damned soor" on the 11th under provocation. He said he did not recollect having used on the 12th the words attributed to him. He had been attending at the Carnac Bunder four days previous to the 11th June in connection with the proposed survey, but the complainant failed to keep the appointment. On the 11th he asked the complainant why he had not been there on the previous day, when the latter said he had been there but did not find him. He got angry at this, because the complainant practically called him a liar by trying to drive a lie down his throat. He was sorry that he lost his temper and called the complainant a "damned soor." As to the allegation of assault he had never touched the complainant. He had never used the expression "rascal bloody" or "bloody rascal" in his life.

His Worship framed charges of insult.

Mr. Acworth addressing the Court said this was a petty case, and if a man was to be punished for using vulgar language as this, there would be flood-gates of litigation let loose. Captain Hardcastle had said to the complainant, as one gentleman would to another, that he was sorry for what he had done. But the complainant wanted what Shylock wanted. He wanted his pound of flesh. He wanted the accused to pay Rs. 1,001 in charity, to sign in his house an apology drafted by his pleader and to publish it in newspapers. His only object was to drag the accused into Court. The accused did use the words "damned soor" and he was sorry for it. Had it not been for the idiotic question of East and West, this case would not have come to Court.

The accused was fined Rs. 10 each on the two charges of insult.

THEFT OF HANKERCHIEFS.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Sergeant Barnes charged Mahadeo Surajdin, a Hindu with the theft of a dozen handkerchiefs valued at Rs. 18. The complainant Nihalchand Chaturbhuj, who keeps a cloth merchant's shop at Musjid Bunder, was visited yesterday by the accused who asked to be shown some handkerchiefs. After looking at different kinds he expressed a desire to see some more. Upon this the complainant went upstairs to fetch them when he found to his surprise on coming down that the accused had absconded with a box containing five dozen handkerchiefs. In the afternoon of the same day he was arrested at Musjid Bunder Road on suspicion by the sepoy on duty who questioned him as to where he had obtained the property. The accused stated that he had purchased it from the complainant's shop where he was forthwith taken and found guilty of theft. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

RELICS OF CAPTAIN SCOTT'S EXPEDITION

EXHIBITED AT THE IMPERIAL SERVICES EXHIBITION AT EARL'S COURT.

Photo by Central News. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

The sleeping tent used by the Northern party. Inside the tent will be seen William Weald and Outside Tom Williamson, who were both with the "Terra Nova" and the "Discovery" Expeditions.

SPORTING NEWS

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS 6; G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Though it was expected that the Sherwoods would beat the Railway by a decisive margin, it was not thought that they would put up the biggest total so far seen in the League. Muir is still an absentee for the latter, but Patterson was a very satisfactory substitute for Reynolds, as was Beardsmore for Smedley in the other forward line. It was a case of the losers being absolutely outclassed as on the play it would not have been unreasonable to see an even higher score. Jackson and Patterson forward with Peel back did well for the losers, but they were almost entirely on the defensive. The Sherwoods' combination was a pleasure to watch, backs not troubled much and the halves continually setting the forwards going. It is not easy to pick out individuals, but Boote in the centre and Carwood on the left wing were perhaps the most conspicuous. The former put in no less than three goals, the latter one, which was a remarkably fine shot. A distinct improvement is noticeable in the winners, which is welcome in view of the approach of the Tournnament. A special word is also due to Q. M. S. Ashenhurst, whose refereeing met with general approval.

After some mid-field play, the Sherwoods came up through Boyd, his pass going to Carwood, who centred well twice. Getting on again on the left wing, he drove in a splendid shot which went through Gardner's fingers under the bar.

The Railway came up twice only to be driven back before getting within shooting range. Here Fletcher came on and completed the civilian team. With the Sherwoods pressing, Boyd was off-side twice and at the other end Alcock slipped as he was centring. Boote next put in a run and forced Peel to concede a corner, but Sutton shot wide. Carwood put in some good work, and a shot by Shirley went off Gardner's hands and rebounded off the bar into play, a hot skirmish ensuing in front of goal. Peel got the ball away and Sutton sent over. The Railway now came away well through Jackson and Patterson, the former being off-side they were sent back. Gardner saved well shots by Carwood and Shirley, the latter from a corner. Wilkinson then tried a long shot, a fine one which came back hard off the cross-bar to Shirley, who put it into the left corner.

Jackson brought play up, but it went back through Beardsmore who found Boote off-side when an open goal faced him. Soon back, Gardner failed to get the ball clear and Boote easily tapped in their third, after twenty minutes' play.

Some open play followed, a foul against Hitch doing the G. I. P. no good as Wilkinson gave to Shirley and he in to Boote, who beat the backs and tricked Gardner.

The G. I. P. coming up, Alcock sent behind and despite a free for foul they were again on the defensive. Patterson brought it back and Jackson centred well but Byford cleared. The Railway backs both defended well, the pressure being kept up till half time arrived with the score:—

Sherwood Foresters ..... 4 goals.
G. I. P. Railway ..... nil.

With the Sherwoods up at once, Boote tried Gardner with a nice shot, which he saved, Eagle clearing. Back through Boyd, Sutton shot wide and a miskick by Hampton saw the G. I. P. up but he made good. Carwood then came up his wing and centreing accurately to Boote the latter put it in very smartly.

Some very pretty close passing saw the leaders hard at it. Byford giving to Boote, he gave Shirley a nice chance, but the shot went to the right. A good centre by Boyd saw Beardsmore head over, he being off-side the G. I. P. found some relief. Byford brought it up again with a nice run on his own and Beardsmore getting on drove the ball into the right corner giving Gardner no chance.

Frees for off-side and hands kept the Sherwoods off, Shirley then putting a nice run in past the defence but unluckily slipping as he was shooting. Another from him came back off the right post and the Railway were lucky to clear. A succession of hot shots were taken at their goal now. The G. I. P. at last put in a smart run, Macdonald and Alcock continuing well and sending out to Jackson, of whose shot a corner was secured. From this, Patterson headed very well, Edwards tipping it over and from the resulting corner Alcock shot too high. The Sherwoods were pressing on the right when full time was whistled.

Score:—
Sherwood Foresters ..... 6 goals.
G. I. P. Railway ..... nil.

Teams:—

Sherwood Foresters:—Edwards, goal; Byford and Hampton, backs; Hitch, Wilkinson and Sutton, halves; Boyd, Shirley, Boote, Beardsmore and Carwood, forwards.

G. I. P. Railway:—Gardner, goal; Eagle and Peel, backs; Bamber, Fletcher and Brian, halves; Jackson, Patterson, Ridley, Macdonald and Alcock, forwards.

Referee:—Q. M. S. Ashenhurst.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

ALL BLACKS *v.* BOMBAY GYMKHANA.
Referee:—Sergt. Raynor.

BOXING.

HEAVY-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

WELLS v. MAHONY.

Although Bombardier Wells was very much under a cloud owing, of course, to his recent defeats at the hands of Carpentie and the two Americans, Palzer and Gunboat Smith, his match on June 30 at the National Sporting Club with the Irishman, Packy Mahony, created a large amount of interest. It was the last show of the season at the club in Covent-garden, and the attendance was large and representative, says the "Daily Telegraph."

It was readily understood that Wells, who held the Lonsdale Belt representing the championship of Great Britain was being given his last chance, and so many conflicting reports had been put about and excuses made for the defeats that had overtaken him that followers of the sports were doubly anxious to see for themselves how he would comfort himself in the ring here at home.

Wells's opponent, Mahony, whilst not by any means a polished boxer, held an unbeaten record, and with it a reputation of a rugged, resolute boxer, a man with a powerful hit; in fact, just the customer to double up and defeat one of the calibre of Wells, whom critics avowed could stand but little punishment. Mahony, however, it was known, would be at a disadvantage of over 4in in height, and though almost as heavy as Wells, each scaling about 13st, was several inches shorter in the matter of reach.

There was, however, no question whatever as to the abilities of the men as boxers pure and simple, and friends of the champion were confident that, providing he could keep the Irishman at long range, the belt would be retained without trouble.

Mahony had recenly beaten Voyles, the champion of the Navy and Army; but whilst it had occupied him sixteen rounds to do so, and that without stopping his fellow-countryman, Wells had previously put out Voyles in ten rounds.

In a contest full of possibilities Wells was always favourite before the start at 6 and 7 to 4 on, the idea being that his extra skill and cleverness would serve him against a slow, plodding boxer like Mahony.

Prior to the chief event Alec Lambert (St. James's) opposed young Greenstock Mile-ends in a fifteen-rounds contest. The former was much the cleverer man, and although in the eleventh round he received a nasty cut over the left eye, in the fourteenth round Greenstock retired.

THE CHIEF CONTEST.

Round 1.—Both received an ovation on making their appearance. After the usual preliminaries time was called at 10.9. Wells led with several good lefts, and with Mahoney scoring well with both hands honours were about even.

Round 2.—Wells started in splendid style, out-boxing his opponent by a straight left. Mahoney was not idle, and got in one or two good punches. Wells was now leading on points.

Round 3.—Wells increased his lead, but there was far too much holding, the referee's voice being frequently hard.

Round 4.—Mahoney several times tried to get to close quarters, but Wells kept him out with a well-judged left, and, boxing in very cool fashion, the bombardier was well ahead on points at the end of the road.

Round 5.—The contest so far had been marred by too much holding. Mahoney tried to score at close quarters, but Wells was too clever, and finishing the round in good style.

Round 6.—Mahoney, by means of a few good body blows, made up some lost ground at this meeting, but at the call of time he was a long way in arrears.

Round 7.—Wells forged still further ahead, using his left will telling effect, and showing splendid ringcraft.

Round 8.—Wells, boxing with great confidence, continued to use his left in superb style, and brought his opponent down for 6sec. Mahoney was now badly used up.

Round 9.—Wells, timing his man nicely, ran up a long sequence of points; but Mahoney was very game, and had still a dangerous punch left.

Round 10.—Mahoney made game efforts to get in close, but he was frustrated on almost every occasion, Wells outboxing him at all points.

Round 11.—Mahoney still had a good punch, but Wells was far too clever, and at this period was leading by a very large margin of points.

Rond 12.—There was again too much holding. The referee stopped the boxing, and cautioned both men. Wells was still boxing beautifully, and, bar accidents, the result at this period was a forgone conclusion.

Round 13.—This proved to be the last, Wells knocking his opponent out with a succession of body blows. The men were loudly applauded on retiring.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Teachers' Association and under instructions from the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, Dr. C. Coutinho will deliver two lectures on Tuesday the 29th and Wednesday, the 30th instant, at 6 p.m., in the premises of the Elphinstone High School on "Diseases and morbid conditions that render the presence of children at school undesirable and the signs by which teachers may recognise them."

BANGALORE RACES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BANGALORE, July 22.

There was a fair attendance on the fourth day of the Bangalore races. The weather was particularly fine. The fields were small with moderately good racing. On the whole the bookmakers fared better than usual, honours being easy between favourites and outsiders.

SOUTHERN INDIAN ARMY PLATE, 1 mile:—

Col. Aubrey Jones' SAHANA, 11-8, Captain Tobin 1
Captain Saunder's MELODY 2ND, 10-12, Owner 2
Major C. Rankin's BRYNBELLA, 11-4, Mr. Chandos Pole 3

Betting:—6 to 4 on Sahana, evens Brynbella, 3 to 1 on Melody 2nd.

The Race:—It was Sahana's race all the time. Won by ten lengths, two lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 minute 58 2/5 seconds.

CLUB PLATE, 1 mile:—

Mr. Lakshmi Kantaraj Urs' CROWBAR, 9-9, Ames 1
Mr. Hajee Oosman Sait's COWSLIP, 10-3, Melsom 2
Kour Sahib of Patiala's VIGOUR, 9-8, Southall 3

Betting:—6 to 4 on Vigour, 6 to 4 against Crowbar, 2 to 1 on Cowslip.

The Race:—A close finish and a popular win. Won by a neck, 1½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. and 52 4/5 secs.

JULY PLATE, 7 furlongs:—

Mr. Fortnum Lang's AIRMAN, 8-13, Pratt 1
Col. Desaraja Urs' METAL MAID, 7-6, McGlone 2
Zemindar of Sivagiri's VIC'S PRIDE, 8-12, Southall 3

Betting:—5 to 2 against Metal Maid, 5 to 4 on Airman, evens Vics Pride.

The Race:—A monotonous win for the favourite. Won by two lengths, two lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 minute and 26 seconds.

ALL HORSE HANDICAP, 5 furlongs:—

Col. Desaraj Urs' EVA, 9-1, McGlone 1
Yuvaraja of Mysore's LITTLE SPEED, 9-0, Melsom 2
Messrs. Dass and Paris' REINSTATED NOW, 8-13, Butler 3

Also Ran:—Bambra, 9-3; Transmigration, 7-6.

Betting:—5 to 4 against Little Speed, 6 to 4 on Reinstated Now, 5 to 1 against Eva B and Bambra, tens Transmigration.

The Race:—A good race providing an outside winner. Won by 1½ lengths, two lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 minute and 5 seconds.

SUBSTITUTION STAND PLATE, 5 furlongs:—

Kour Sahib of Patiala's HOUSE MAID, 9-9, Southall 1
Maharaja of Mysore's CHEMISE, 8-9, Melsom 2
Col. Aubrey Jone's SAHANA, 8-6, Pratt 3

Also Ran:—D. S. O., 9-3; Valmiki, 9-2; Kohinoor, 7-1.

Betting:—2 to 1 on House Maid, 2 to 1 on Chemise, 5 to 1 Sahana, 10 to 1 Kohinoor, 12 to 1 D. S. O. and Valmiki.

The Race:—Won by ¾ lengths, 1½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 minute and 7 seconds.

FORT PLATE, 7 furlongs:—

Maharaja of Mysore's MASTER PRIAM, 7-0, Melsom 1
Mr. Hajee Oosman Sait's PELARGOMUM 2ND, 8-7, Abbass 2
Colonel Desaraj Urs' CHESTNUT, PARK, 9-0, McGlone 3

Also Ran:—Eustace, 8-2; Harebell, 7-9.

Betting:—2 to 1 on Chestnut Park, 3 to 1 against Eustace, 4 to 1 Master Priam, tens others.

The Race:—An exciting finish. Won by a neck, half length between second and third.

Time:—1 minute and 35 seconds.

A DANGEROUS CORNER.

MOTOR CARS COLLIDE.

A collision occurred on Monday at the junction of Outram and Marzban roads between Motor Car No. 2055 driven by Mirza Ebrahim and belonging to the G. I. P. Railway and Motor Car No. 2377 driven by and belonging to Dr. M. D. D. Gilder.

Police enquiries show that the cars were being driven at slow speed at the time but the corner is such that one cannot see either road until about fifty paces from the junction and the drivers had therefore no time to pull up the cars. Both sounded the horns. Nobody was injured. The car belonging to the Railway had its framework slightly twisted. The right mud-guard and both the front wheels of the other cars were damaged.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

While Manaji Narayan, a policeman employed in the G. I. P. Railway Police Force and aged about twenty-seven, was crossing the lines in the goods yard at Wari Bunder at one o'clock yesterday morning, he was knocked down by a light engine that came from behind and was run over. Both his legs were cut off and he was removed to Sir J. J. Hospital where he died shortly after admission.

THE IRANIAN ASSOCIATION.

An adjourned meeting of the above Association will be held to-day at 6-15 p.m. to resume the debate on "A Comparative View of the State after Death."

POONA CRICKET.

GYMKHANA *vs.* BELGAUM.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Poona, July 22.

The two days' match between the Poona Gymkhana and Belgaum ended this afternoon in a win for Poona by an innings and 15 runs. Belgaum completed the 1st venture for 149 which left them 101 to the bad. They had to follow on and were all dismissed the second time for 86.

Scores:—

BELGAUM GYMKHANA.

1st innings.

Mr. Rich, c Merriman, b Clemson... 18
Mr. Orton, c Sarson, b Clemson 31
Pte. Ennever, b Greig 6
Capt. Heath, c Clemson, b Greig..... 4
Mr. Miller, c Paris, b Holman 10
Sergt. Dermott, b Merriman 31
Mr. Floyd, run-out 13
Mr. Nance l.b.w. Merriman 2
Captain Arthur not out 20
Sergt. Bird, b Clemson 2
Captain Peel, b Clemson 0
Extras 12
Total ... 149

BELGAUM GYMKHANA.

2nd innings.

Captain Arthur, c Merriman, b Clemson 0
Mr. Rich, c Stephenson, b Holman... 22
Sergt. Dermott, c Paris, b Greig 8
Miller, b Greig 13
Captain Heath, c Holman, b Greig.. 0
Mr. Orton, b Holman 21
Floyd not out 9
Nance, c Gould, b Greig 0
Pte. Ennever, b Greig 0
Sergt. Bird, c Substitute, b Greig ... 0
Capt. Peel, c Rosher, b Holman 7
Extras 6
Total ... 86

CRICKET AT AHMEDNAGAR.

An interesting cricket match was played at Ahmednagar on the Wadia Park ground on Sunday. It was a return match between the Ahmednagar Vishrambag High School Club and Telgu Union Club. The High School team won the toss and elected to bat. Messrs. Joshi and Saraf opened the innings. The latter played a faultless game and scored 51 runs. The outer field was rather bad on account of glass which prevented the ball from travelling fast, so runs came very slow and made the game dull. However, the High School team scored 82 to which the visitors replied with 35 runs only. Mr. Lingam, for the Telugu Union, was the top scorer, his score being 7 only. Mr. Kulkarni for the High School team captured 7 wickets of the Telegu Union for 11 runs only. Thus the High School team won the match by 47 runs.

The following are the across.

HIGH SCHOOL TEAM.

Joshi, b Mande..... 0
Saraf J. V., c Mande 51
Bhave, b Jakal..... 1
Mulay, b Jakal 8
Jahangir, b Mande 1
Rajhansa, b Jakal 3
Digamber, c Jakal 1
Kulkarni, b Mande 2
Dattopant, b Jakal 11
Ganapat, c Jakal 2
Martand, not out 1
Extra ... 1
Total ... 82

TELUGU UNION.

Yanku, c Rajhansa 3
Devanna, c Kulkarni 4
Jakal, c Kulkarni 5
Mande, b Kulkarni 1
Lingu, b ,, ... 5
Ramchandra, b Martand 1
Jaganath, b Kulkarni 2
Rananna, b Kulkarni 1
Aho, c ,, ... 0
Lingam, not out 7
Ganapat, c Ganapat 1
Extra ... 5
Total ... 35

JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE.

MOSLEM LEAGUE'S LETTER TO GOVERNMENT.

Mr. S. W. Hassain, Hon. Secretary of the All-India Moslem League, has addressed a letter to the Government of India, setting forth the views of the League on the question of separation of Judicial and Executive functions. The letter asks the Government of India to fulfil its solemn pledge to the country. It observes:

More than five years have passed since this definite and solemn pledge was given to the people, but as yet there are no signs of its being redeemed, although it has been stated more than once by responsible officials that the matter was continuously under the consideration of Government. The unanimity of Indian opinion on this question has been unmistakably demonstrated by the recent discussion in the Imperial Council which followed the resolution of the Hon. Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerji, and in which all the Indian non-official members voted in its favour without a single exception. The attitude taken up by the Government of India although not positively unsympathetic, has caused a good deal of disappointment in all sections of the Indian people who were sure that Mr. Bannerji's extremely cautious and tentative proposals would meet with the Government's approval.

The League, therefore, in view of the extreme urgency of a substantial reform in this direction, earnestly hopes that the Government would lay all financial considerations aside and devote its immediate attention to the fulfilment of these solemn pledges given five years ago, thereby restoring the confidence of the people of India in the impartiality of British justice on which depends the good name and prestige of British rule."

BOMBAY SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

A meeting of all the volunteers who have promised to help the Bombay Social Service League in carrying its programme of work undertaken by it was held last Sunday in the Servants of India Society's New Home in Girgaum, about 50 volunteers being present. Mr. N. M. Joshi, of the Servants of India Society, spoke the work done by the League during its existence for two years and a quarter and of the work which the League has on hand at present. He also pointed out in what way the volunteers who are willing to spend some time every week for doing some social work can be useful to the League.

MR. BALFOUR ON CHURCH UNITY.

FIGHTING A COMMON ENEMY.

The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour presided on June 30 at a public meeting, held in the London Scottish Drill Hall, Buckingham-gate, in connection with the thirty-second annual conference of the Church of Scotland Young Men's Guild Among the platform paryt were the Bishop of London and Dr. Wallace Williamson, the Moderator of the Church of Scotland, says the "Daily Telegraph."

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in a letter wishing success to the guild, said he was told the number of his fellow-countrymen in London was steadilyl increasing, and there was more need for the guild to lengthen its cords, as well as trengthen its stakes.

Mr. Balfour, who had a very cordial reception said the remark in the Archbishop's letter about the growing number of his countrymen in London reminded him that, in the early years of Queen Elizabeth's reign, there arose among the citizens of London a considerable jealously of the foreigner, and in the word, in those days, the Scottish were included. (Laughter.) An estimate was made for the information of the Government, and, unless his memory had gone entirely astray, it was found that there were some 2,000 Dutchmen, some 8,000 Frenchmen, and 60 Scotsmen. (Laughter.) it would be admitted that mater had greatly changed since those days. (Laughter.)

Membe rs of the Young Men's Guild must no doubt have considered, as members of the Church of Scotland in the first place, and as Scotsmen in the second place, what attitude should be taken up to that wider body of Christians described as the Church Catholic, and that wider community of which they were all citizens, by those who belonged to one particular ecclesiastical body, and to one relatively small nation in the great complex that made up the world and the British Empire.

In discussing the first question, he was not going to deal with the question of the reuniting of he Unite Free Church with the Established Church of Scotland. On that subject he agreed with the Moderator of the United Free Church, that there could be now no turning back in the great work of reunion, except at infinite cost of the spiritual welfare of the Scottish people. (Cheers.) The careless observer might say that the lives of the two Churches were flowing in different channels. In reality they were as it were standing on a long island in the middle of a great river. The river nearer its source was separated into two streams, but it must inevitably reunite a little lower down in a full and life giving flood. (Cheers.)

BOND OF UNITY.

He was thinking, however, of those great bodies of Christian men and women, the historic life of whose Churches had undoubtdly been different and had possibly come into sharp collision in the past, who felt that there was a deep bond of real unity among Christian men and women, and who felt that in order to get the best out of the denomination to which they belonged they must not for one instant forget that the denomination was but one in a greater whole. (Cheers.) Whatever night be true of the history of a remote past, he ventured to think there was no Christian organisation that had a wider outlook than the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, in which he included all the Presbyterian bodies. Unless he misread their literature, they had, in proportion to their numbers, taken a leading place among all the Churches of the world in absorbing all that modern criticism and culture could tell; without on that account lapsing into extravagances, or losing hold of the historical continuity of the Christian faith. (Cheers.)

What in their several ways they had got to reconcile was firm, unwavering loyalty to the historic Church to which they belonged, combined, in the fullest measure, with the sense that all the churches were, or should be, working to a common end, and that to waste on fraternal conflict forces that ought to be combined against a common enemy, was not only folly, but verged upon wickedness. (Cheers.)

BARBARIC SIMPLICITY.

If that was true of the great interest of religion, not less might a somewhat similar line of argument be developed in connection with what all whom he was addressing valued dearly, their Scottish nationality. There was a time when such questions never suggested themselves as producing any perplexity in the minds of men. If somebody belonged to a different Church, his soul was in imminent peril. (Laughter.) If somebody belonged to a different nation, hewas either an actual or potential enemy. That barbaric simplicity—laughter and cheers)—of creed had long been cast aside; at all events by his countrymen. (Laughter.)

There might be here and there a symptom, transitory and negligible, that Scottish patriotism might take some narrow and provincial form. That was not the prevailing sentiment. Their behalf in Scotland, their love of Scotland, their sense of what Scotland had been in the past, and he hoped was more and more going to be in the future, was not that it was a community bound in, as modern nation went, by rather narrow geographical limits, always poring over ancient wrongs, ancient conflicts, or ancient customs but, on the contrary, a nation still young and full of hope and confidence, a nation whose greatness had grown in the very proportion as it had been merged externally in larger communities, a nation which had only found what it could do for itself, for the Empire, and the world since it became part of a larger whole. (Cheers.)

PATRIOTISM AND NATIONALITY.

They had never found any practical difficulty in combining Scottish patriotism with the largest possible patriotism. On the contrary, they had always felt that a Scotsman was never more a Scotsman than when he was doing work—which perhaps nobody else could do—(laughter)—for the Empire, of which Scotland was, geographically speaking, but a small and insignificant fraction. That was the way in which Scottish patriotism and Scottish self-consciousness could best show themselves, and in which, as a matter fact, they did show themselves, not merely in the growing Scottish population of the metropolis, but whereever the British flag flew, in nations of kindred races speaking the same language, in great dependencies with very different civilisations, carrying out, he hoped in a broad, tolerant, and comprehensive spirit, the work which the Empire had set itself to do in the world. (Cheers.)

If any man had any doubt whether, either in matters ecclesiastcal or in matters national he was truly reconciling his particular nation and his particular church with the wider whole, of which nation and church were parts, he had only got to ask himself this question—"Does the way in which I am looking at my denomination and my country make for greater unity or for a barren separation?" The answer to that question would be given if he were honestly seeking it, and, if it were given, no one need have any doubt as to the conduct he ought to pursue. (Cheers.)

The Bishop of London, who also spoke, agreed with Mr. Balfour that it almost approached wickedness that those who should be brethren, who should be one Church, spent the time in fraternal quarrels. So, he said, when they had fully joined up in Scotland, "Come across the border and see what can be done in England." (Laughter and cheers.)

JAPANESE MINERS FOR BRAZIL.

A PARTY OF 107 MEN IN COLOMBO.

The N. Y. K. s.s. Mishimi Maru, which arrived in Colombo on the 17th instant from Japan has no board a party of 107 Japanese miners who are on their way to Rio-de-Janeiro, Brazil; being engaged on a five years' contract to work in the St. John Del Rey Mines Coy, Ltd. The men who are ex-soldiers are a sturdy lot and look quite fit. Their ages range from 19 to 40 and they have been recruited from Kiu-sin, the southern most island of Japan. They are in charge of Mr. Cotaro Okani, a Japanese gentleman who acts as interpreter and inspector. The men are trained miners with experience in gold, copper, silver and coal mines and are being taken to Brazil by way of an experiment. Mr. R. L. Kup an English mining engineer, has been entrusted with the selection and all the recruits have been selected by him. Hitherto the work of mining in Brazil was done by Portuguese, Spaniards, Italians, Brazilians and Negroes The Company is making an experiment in taking Japanese and if this batch prove successful, it is understood that further batches would be imported. The men it is said, will be paid five times as much as they earned while in Japan. They came ashore and marched up to Galle Face and by ten o'clock returned to the ship. They will resume their voyage in the same steamer and are bound for Marseilles, where they tranship *via* West Africa Rio-de-Janeiro.

The St. John Del Rey mines were established in 1830 and there are over 3,000 men working day and night, three shifts of eight hours each. The machinery includes 140 stampers for crushing the quariz which have a capacity of dealing with 16,000 tons of quartz monthly, while the yield of gold every month averages about £36,000 worth.—"Ceylon Independent.

A CALCUTTA DIVORCE.

KELLY *v.* KELLY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 21.

At the High Court to-day, Mr. Justice Fletcher disposed of a suit in which Laura Jane Kelly applied for a dissolution of marriage from her husband Kelly, an employe of the Asiatic Petroleum Company at Mokamch Ghat in the Patna District. The respondent did not put in an appearance. The parties were married in 1893 at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Allahabad. The husband was then employed on the Railway. In 1899, at Dinapur, the wife caught her husband kissing a woman in a railway carriage. She taxed him and he denied the charge and struck her. In 1901, she found him with an ayah in his room. The husband was addicted to drink and used to maltreat her. There are two grown-up daughters of the marriage.

His Lordship granted a decree-nisi.

LAND REFORM.

SPEECH BY SIR R. ISAACS.

Sir Rufus Isaacs, the Attorney-General, was the principal speaker on June 28. at a public meeting at the Hippodrome, Newcastle, in connection with the annual gathering of the Northern Liberal Federation, says the "Daily Telegraph." He was accorded a great reception, the entire audience rising to thier feet and singing "For he's a jolly good fellow."

Sir Stephen Furness, M.P., who presided described the reception as one which would encourage Sir Rufus and his colleagues to make even greater sacrefices than they had made hitherto in the interests of Liberalism. He wished they could all convey what they sincerely felt in their hearts for the Attorney-General at this time. (Cheers.)

Sir Rufus Isaacs, on rising, was again the object of an enthusiastic ovation. He declared that after a long period of Liberal administration the Liberal party were not in the slightest degree losing the confidence of the people of the country. Had Great Britain at any time in modern history stood so high, or held so predominant a position in the councils of Europe, and of the civilised world, as she did at present? To the wise and capable guidance of Sir Edward Grey they owed the great and successful efforts that had been made to maintain peace. To him was due, not only the gratitude of the party, but also the admiration and the respect of Europe. (Cheers.)

In that respect they ought also to chronicle their appreciation of the support which the Opposition had given to the foreign policy of the Government. The Opposition had not embarrassed or hampered the Government in any way.

LIBERALISM'S NEXT TASK.

The Government had been dealing with great problems, and they were turning their eyes to other fields to see what was yet left for the Liberal party. When he looked ahead he saw for that party a great and glorious part to play in the future history of the country. At the present moment there was a general consensus of opinion that land, the conditions of housing, the condition of tenure, and the payment of the agricultural labourer all required revision and reform.

He noticed that the Marquis of Lansdowne recently made a speech dealing with the land question. He wondered whether this great zeal for a reform of our land system would have been in existence, and would have been dealt with so recently by the noble Marquis, if it had not been for the policy announced already by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. (Laughter and cheers.) All he would say now about this queston was he was certain there was a great work—a great national work—for the Liberal party to do in this respect. (Cheers.)

The policy which would be put before the country must, of course, be a well-thoughtout policy. The campaign into which they would be plunged would naturally be one which would call forth all the wisdom, the sagacity, the energies, and the enthusiasm of the Liberal party. He appealed to them to give of their best in the nobles of causes, that of making the great majority of the community happier, healthier, and brighter than they had hitherto been; then theirs would be the satjsfaction of helping the people to a more cantented lot than was theirs at present. (Loud cheers.)

In replying to a vote of confidence in the Government, Sir Rufus said; I am deeply indebted to you for the way in which you have received some observations that have been made this afternoon. I thank those of my friends who have referred to them. I am not going to say one single word about them—(hear, hear)—but will now ask you to give a very hearty vote of thanks to our chairman.

During Sir R. Isaacs's speech several Suffragist interrupters were ejected.

HEARTLESS FRAUDS ON WOMEN.

SENTENCE OF 20 YEARS.

Sentence of twenty years' penal servitude was at Peterborough Quarter Sessions passed on July 3 on an accountant named Samuel Edward Clarke, aged fifty-two, for frauds, chiefly on women, and thefts of jewellery. The chairman said it was the most heartless case in his experience, says the "Daily Mail."

The prisoner pleaded guilty to three charges preferred against him of fraud by worthless cheques on a Birmingham bank and also to twenty-seven other cases in London and the provinces for which warrants were out and which were taken into consideration. The prisoner was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude on one indictment and five years each on the other two.

The Prisoner: How much is that altogether?

The Chairman: That makes twenty years in all.

The prisoner was understood to say he should appeal.

The Chairman: You asked us to consider the other charges and that is the decision of the Bench.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

APPLICATION FOR RESTORATION OF LAND.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

CHUNILAL GUJAR v. SHANKAR MADIWALA AND ANOTHER.

This was a civil extraordinary application against the decision of Mr. Bapat, Subordinate Judge of Khed, who dismissed the petitioner's application.

Briefly the facts are these:—The first opponent Shanker Balvant brought a suit in the Court of the Sub-Judge of Khed against his brothers and one Kashinath for a partition of the joint family property and obtained a decree for partition and gave Darkhast for the execution of the decree in the Khed Court. Some lands were partitioned and some were sold as they could not be divided. Out of the lands thus sold was one land Survey No. 66 at Gode, but the said Madivalas owned land only to the extent of five acres out of that Survey No. 66, and the petitioner was the owner of one acre. The whole land however was sold on the assumption that the whole belonged to Madiwalas. The sale took place through the collector and the second opponent Maruti purchased it, and the possession of the land belonging to the petitioner was given to second opponent on the 22nd February, 1912, through the Mahal Kari. The said land belonged to the petitioner and was in the possession and of the independent ownership thereon and the said Madiwalas had no right or interest therein. The petitioner applied to the Subordinate Judge of Khed under Order 21 Rule 100 Civil Procedure Code to have the land restored to his possession.

COLLECTOR'S POWERS.

The Subordinate-Judge held that the remedy against the order of the Mahalkari was to approach the immediate superior of the revenue officer and not to apply to him. He in the course of his judgment said "Section 54 of the Civil Procedure directed that "the partition of the estate or the separation of the shares shall be made by the Collector or any gazetted subordinate to the Collector deputed by him in this behalf, in accordance with the law (if any) for the time being in force relating to the partition or the separate possession of shares of such estates." The law relating to partition of lands in the Land Revenue Code, Act V. of 1874, P. 113." He had cited Sections 203 and 113 of the Land Revenue Code to show that the petitioner's remedy against the order of the Mahalkari was to approach the immediate superior Revenue officer and not his court. He said that in I.L.R., XII. Bom., page 374, West J. said "Now the Collector no doubt acts ministerially in executing a decree of a Civil Court, but then a certain discretion is allowed to him; and so long as he keeps within the bounds thus prescribed, the civil court has no right to replace his discretion by its own. In the case of a partition of lands Section 265 of the Code of Civil Procedure (now Section 54) and Section 113 of the Bombay Revenue Code placed the execution entirely in the Collector's hands." He therefore dismissed the application.

Mr. Patker, who appeared on behalf of the applicant said that in 12 Bom. 376, the Collector did not transgress the law or contravene the command of the court. In this case he did more than he was asked to do. He there cited P. J. 1881, page 31; and 28 Bom., 238 to support his case. The case in 15 Bom. L. R., page 389, was a case under Section 70 or 320 and not under Section 265, and therefore it was not applicable.

Their Lordships after hearing Mr. Bhajekar, pleader of the opponents, made the rule absolute. The Hon. Mr. Batchelor, in the course of his judgment, said that the applicant must succeed. The petitioner was entitled to apply to the Court under Order 21, rule 100 and 101. That was the view taken in P. T. 1881, 31 and in 15 Bom. 527. The opponent relied on 15 Bom. L. R. 389, but that case was distinguishable from the present case

A TALUKDAR'S DEBTS.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah).

TALUKDARI SETTLEMENT AND ORS. VS. VANMALI GULABCHAND AND ORS.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. M. B. Tyabji, District Judge of Broach, who decreed the plaintiffs' claim with cost.

The facts of the case are these: The plaintiffs sued to recover Rs. 400 and interest on that sum at 9 per cent. from the second and third defendants and from their estate which was under the management of the Talukdari Settlement Officer, i.e., the first defendant. The plaintiffs stated that the deceased Abhesing Kesrishing, husband of the second defendant and the third defendant (as surety) executed a bond in favour of the first plaintiff for Rs. 750, the consideration being passed debts. The second plaintiff was a sharer in the bond. Abhesing died in Samvat 1964. The second defendant is his heir. The estate of the second and third defendants has been under the management of the Talukdari Settlement Officer for some years. The bond sued on provided for payment by instalments of which the first two were barred and were not claimed.

The defendants contended that the debt sued for was not notified to the Talukdari Settlement Officer, and it must therefore be considered as discharged. The second defendant was not liable personally nor was her estate liable. The prayer should have been for a decree against the estate of the deceased Abhesing, and as the deceased was a Talukdar, a decree could not be passed under section 31 of the Gujarat Talukdars Act. The Talukdari Settlement Officer was wrongly joined as a party to the suit, and the suit was not maintainable for want of a notice under Section 80 of the Civil Procedure Code.

Mr. M. B. Tyabji, District Judge of Broach, decided that the debt sued for was duly notified under Section 29B of Act VI of 1888, to the Talukdari Settlement Officer. There was evidence that it was notified. As regards notice under Section 80 of the Civil Procedure Code, he held that the suit was not in respect of any act done by the Talukdari Settlement Officer in his official capacity, and therefore the notice was not necessary. He therefore passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs as asked for.

An appeal was admitted against the above decision. Their Lordships after hearing the Government pleader, remanded the case on the issue: Whether the plaintiffs' claim in this case was submitted within time in the meaning of Section 29B; and whether the plaintiffs proved to the satisfaction of the court that they were unable to comply with the notice as required by the same section.

The Government pleader appeared on behalf of the appellants.

Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the respondents.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

A CHILD'S MAINTENANCE.

MAGISTRATE'S ALLOWANCE INCREASED.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

ESUBAI v. HAJI TAR MAHOMED.

Mr. B. J. Wadia and Mr. Davar appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Jardine, the Acting Advocate-General, with Mr. Bahadurji appeared for the defendant.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff, who is a minor four years old, by her next friend and mother Khatizabai, for maintenance against her father the defendant. The mother of the plaintiff had owing to the defendant's cruelty, as the plaint alleged, left her husband, the defendant, and she had subsequently been divorced by the defendant. The mother was entitled in law to the custody of the child and she kept the child with her. As the father of the child did not pay anything towards its maintenance proceedings were taken in the Police Courts and an order was made by the Presidency Magistrate directing the father, the defendant, to pay Rs. 7-8 monthly for the child's maintenance. The plaintiff alleged that this allowance was quite insufficient for her. The defendant was a wealthy man, with a monthly income of over Rs. 2,000 and the plaintiff said that she should have such maintenance as would enable her to live with that comfort with which she would have lived in her father's house if she had been staying with him. She asked for Rs. 100 monthly as maintenance.

The defendant said that Rs. 7-8 was quite enough for the child. He said that it was customary for his 'Jamat' to make an allowance of about Rs. 5 in such cases. He said that his income was much smaller than what was alleged and his household expenditure was only Rs. 125 a month. He said that this was merely an attempt by the mother to get money for herself which would not be spent for the minor's benefit.

The evidence of the plaintiff's mother the next friend, and of the defendant was recorded and his Lordship's judgment was delivered yesterday.

After recounting the facts of the case, his Lordship said that the first question was whether the Presidency Magistrate's order under S. 488 of the Cr. Pro. Code operated as a bar to the present suit. In his Lordship's opinion that was not so and it was clear that immediately an order for maintenance by this Court was passed the maintenance awarded by the Magistrate would cease. There was no doubt that a suit would lie by a Mahomedan infant against its father for maintenance. No specific rules had however been laid down by the Mahomedan law for determining the quantum of such maintenance. The Court therefore, in determining these questions, must fall back upon general principles of equity and justice and must take into consideration the surrounding circumstances, the position of the father, and his means and style of living and general expenditure. The defendant was the owner, with his brother, of a lucrative business left by their father and also of immoveable properties. All this brought in an income of Rs. 700 or 800 monthly to the defendant and last year his monthly income exceeded a thousand rupees. Evidently the defendant lived in a comfortable manner, and was in a position to spend large sums if he liked.

His Lordship said that this was the man who was of the opinion that Rs. 7 a month was enough for the child. That his Lordship thought was hardly sufficient to keep the child alive and would be a proper sum if the defendant had been a daily labourer earning Rs. 10 a month. His Lordship, in fixing the amount of the maintenance, had also to remember that the maintenance now fixed would continue till the girl attained puberty, though the expenses would increase as she grew older. The mother's father was not in good circumstances and there was no reason why the child should not be properly lodged, fed, and clothed. His Lordship considered Rs. 35 a month an adequate sum for the child's maintenance. His Lordship felt that there was justification for the insinuation that the mother would reap an advantage from the amount awarded; but that was inevitable and the Court could only rely on the mother's feelings of affection for the child. His Lordship remarked that the case was fought out in the Court by the defendant in the most contentious fashion. And the written statement was, to say the least of it, not ingenuous. His Lordship awarded to the plaintiff all costs.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Messrs. Nadirsha and Darasha.

Attorneys for the defendant: Messrs. Little and Co.

HER HUSBAND'S PROPERTY.

HINDU WIDOW'S CLAIM.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

BAI ADITBAI v. NAGINDAS TRIBHOWANDAS AND OTHERS.

Mr. Talyarkhan with Mr. Jayakar appeared for the plaintiff.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad with Mr. Desai appeared for the first defendant.

Mr. Jafferbhoy appeared for the second defendant.

The plaintiff says that she is the widow of one Ishwarlal Gangadas who died in 1905. The first defendant is the nephew of the said Gangadas, the father of Ishwarlal Gangadas and the first defendant lived together and were joint in food and worship but not in estate. Gangadas owned certain properties as his separate estate. Gangadas died in 1902 leaving a widow Gangabai and the plaintiff's husband Ishwarlal. Ishwarlal was a minor at the death of Gangadas and Gangabai managed the property of Gangadas till her own death in 1903. On the death of Gangabai, the said Ishwarlal being still a minor, the first defendant, as the eldest male member of the family, took possession of the property of Ishwarlal and managed it and so continued to manage it till the death of Ishwarlal. The property consisted of certain jewellery, vessels and clothes. During the course of such management the first defendant took possession of a Port Trust Bond of the value of Rs. 500 belonging to Ishwarlal. He further sold the jewellery and some silver vessels and deposited the sale-proceeds, thereof, Rs. 2,800 with the Bank of India in the joint names of the plaintiff and himself. The total amount of the said deposit is now Rs. 3,179-4-6. The plaintiff growing suspicious of the intentions of the first defendant had called upon him to hand over to her the Port Trust Bond which he had done and also the receipt, duly discharged by him, of the Bank of India for the deposit. The first defendant had, however, failed to do the latter. The plaintiff also claimed from the first defendant, as forming part of Ishwarlal's estate, a sum of Rs. 600 which stood deposited with the second defendant. The first defendant did not admit the plaintiff's right to this sum and the second defendant refused to hand over the money to the plaintiff.

The plaintiff prays for a declaration that the sums of money abovementioned and the Port Trust Bond belong to the plaintiff as Ishwarlal's separate property. She also prays that the first defendant and the second defendant may be ordered to hand over the monies and the property of Ishwarlal in their possession to the plaintiff and that the first defendant may be ordered to render an account of his management of Ishwarlal's estate.

RIGHT BY SURVIVORSHIP.

The first defendant in his written statement says that the deceased Ishwarlal was a member of a joint and undivided Hindu family along with the first defendant and on his death the property of Ishwarlal passed to the first defendant by survivorship and not to the plaintiff. Gangabai was never in management of the property as alleged. The Port Trust Bond was purchased in Ishwarlal's name as a member of the family and was not his separate property while the jewellery and vessels sold were also the property of the joint family. The Port Trust Bond had been obtained possession of by the father of the plaintiff on false pretexts and should be restored to the first defendant. The amount deposited with the second defendant also belongs to the joint family. The defendant counter-claims from the plaintiff the value of ornaments of about Rs. 800 belonging to the joint family which are in her possession and submits that plaintiff's suit may be dismissed with costs and his counter-claim may be decreed with costs.

The case is proceeding.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Messrs. Kanga and Sayani.

Attorneys for the defendants: Messrs. Malir, Hiralal, Mody and Ranchhoddas and Messrs. Motichand and Devidas.

SHORT CAUSES.

PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNTS.

REFERENCE TO COMMISSIONER.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

GANGABAI AND ANOTHER v. SHAH PARSOO PARBHAT AND OTHERS.

This was a short cause in which the plaintiffs prayed that the defendants may be ordered, (1) to take accounts of the profits made by the defendant's firm in Samvat years 1964 and 1965 (2) to ascertain the share of the plaintiffs' husband's profits, and (3) to pay to the plaintiffs the amount so found due with interest at the rate of 9 p. c. per annum.

Mr. H. S. Captain appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the first defendant.

Mr. M. J. Mehta appeared for the second defendant.

Mr. H. P. Dastur appeared the sixth and seventh defendants.

The third, fourth and fifth defendants did not appear.

The plaintiffs in this suit were the widows of one Shah Nathoo Ruttonsey who died in Cutch in August 1909. Shah Nathoo Ruttonsey was at the time of his death, a partner in the firm of Shah Dewji Parsoo and Co. The firm had eight partners. Defendants 1-5 were the other partners; and the sixth and seventh defendants were the representatives of the other two partners who were dead. After the death of the plaintiffs' husband, the partners agreed to carry on his share up to the end of *Samvat* year 1965. At the request of the plaintiffs the accounts of the firm up to Samvat year 1968 were made up and a sum of Rs. 66,244 was found due to the plaintiffs. The defendants from time to time made various payments in part payment of the amount due. Finally after the summons was served by the plaintiffs, the balance of Rs. 10,000 was paid up. The plaintiffs waited for three years for the accounts of Samvat years 1964 and 1965 to be made up; but as nothing was done, they filed this suit.

Mr. Captain, for the plaintiffs, submitted that the only question that remained was for the taking of accounts of years 1964 and 1965 and the ascertaining of the share of the plaintiffs' husband in the goodwill of the firm's business. The firm was dissolved in Samvat year 1968.

His Lordship in his order referred the matter to the Commissioner for taking accounts of the dealings and transactions of the partnership for Samvat years 1964 and 1965 and to ascertain and report what sum, if any, was due to the plaintiffs. The Commissioner is asked to ascertain whether there was any goodwill of the partnership business and if so what was its value at the time of the adjustment mentioned in pleadings and to ascertain and report the share of the plaintiffs, if any in the said goodwill. Liberty to defendants 2, 6 and 7 to file their written statements within 21 days and to apply to issue third party notices if they chose to do so. Costs and further directions reserved.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs: Messrs. Captain and Vaidya.

Solicitors for the first defendant:—Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Co.

Solicitors for the second defendant: Messrs. Motichand and Devidas.

Solicitors for the sixth and seventh defendants: Messrs. Dastur and Co.

SUIT FOR DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

CHANGE OF RECEIVER.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

CHHAGANLAL AMBARAM VS. TRIBHOWAN RATANCHAND.

This is a suit filed by the plaintiff against the defendant for the dissolution of the partnership firm of Tribhowan Chhaganlal. By a consent order, dated the 15th day of July, 1912, the defendant Tribhowan Ratanchand was appointed receiver with necessary powers. After the disputes between the parties were referred to the arbitration of Messrs. Poonamchand Jagdish, Mogonlal Dayabhai, Hansraj Nathoo and Memon Abdulla Haji Noor Mahomed, all residents of Palej, in the Broach District. After hearing the contentions of the parties on the 17th of March, 1913, the arbitrators made and published their award but in spite of the plaintiff's efforts the same could not be filed in the Bombay High Court. As the plaintiff had in virtue of the award become the sole owner of the assets of the firm of Tribhowan Chhaganlal except payment of his costs and a sum of Rs. 125 he gave notice of motion to the defendant on 20th June to have himself substituted as a receiver in the place of the defendant.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Amin and Desai, appeared in support of the motion, while Mr. Dr. R. Bahadurji instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Sayani appeared to show cause against the said notice of motion.

The notice came on for argument before his Lordship on the 30th of June when His Lordship adjourned the argument of the notice of motion to enable the plaintiff to get the award filed. The award being filed on the 12th July the notice of motion came on for argument.

His Lordship ordered that the plaintiff be substituted as receiver in the place of the defendant with all necessary powers on his giving security to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of the High Court in the sum of Rs. 5,000.

INJUNCTION TO VACATE BUILDING.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

JEHANGIR MANEKJI CONTRACTOR v. BABOO ALIAS BALKRISHNA NARAYAN.

This was a short cause in which the plaintiff prayed that the defendant be ordered to vacate the plaintiff's premises.

Mr. Campbell appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Davar submitted that the plaintiff appeared to be a purchaser from Aishabibi and Mumtajan, heirs and representatives of Mahomedally Rogay, of some estate, situated at the foot of Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpatty. The defendant had a lease from Aishabibi. The defendant had firewood there worth about Rs. 4,000. They were asked to get out. There were besides fourteen huts on the ground and the tenants applied to him that they could not leave before the monsoon was over. He submitted that reasonable time should be given to him to remove the firewood and vacate the huts.

Mr. Campbell submitted that his client purchased property on 24th May, 1913. He purchased it with a view to build some blocks immediately. His Lordship had to see that reasonable time was given to the defendant to vacate. On 1st February, a notice to quit was sent to him. There was another notice in April; and a third notice was sent to him in May. He suggested a fortnight's time was quite reasonable.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff in terms of prayer 1 and 2 of the plaint. The defendant to vacate before the 15th of August.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe.

Solicitors for the defendant:—Mr. G. H. Dalal.

NAW. B SUED BY PAINT CO.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

SHALIMAR PAINT, COLOUR AND VARNISH CO., LD., v. NAWAB KAMAL JAR JUNG BAHADUR.

This was a short cause in which the plaintiff company claimed from the defendant Rs. 1333-8, for work done and goods supplied to him.

Mr. Weldon appeared for the plaintiffs.

The defendant did not appear. Mr. Weldon submitted that this was a simple suit. The plaintiff company whose managing agents in Bombay were Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., contracted to supply plaint, and colour and also to paint the defendants' building, known as Grant Building, situated at Colaba. Though the work was done and the goods supplied, the plaintiffs' bills had yet remained unpaid. The defendant had made payments from time to time. The defendant paid Rs. 500 to the plaintiff's attorneys only the day before yesterday. Rs. 1333-8 still remained due from the defendant.

Mr. Peake, Assistant Manager of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., was called as a witness to prove the plaintiff's claim.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 1333-8 with interest on Rs. 1333-8 at 9 p. c. from the 10th of June.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Messrs. Little and Co.

A JUVENILE PICKPOCKET.

At the Masagon Police Court yesterday, before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. G. R. Khairas, Ramprasad Parsai, a Hindu, was charged by Inspector Fern with the theft of Rs. 16 belonging to one Sitaram Bhiku.

The complainant, an employee of Garlick and Co., received his wages and was going home on Monday along with other employees when the accused, who was walking behind, slipped his hand into the complainant's pocket and extracted two currency notes and one rupee. The complainant did not notice this, but one of his companions caught the accused redhanded. The latter on finding out that he had been observed endeavoured to run away but was arrested and given over to the police. He was found guilty with the stolen money in his possession and being a mere youth was sentenced to receive eight stripes by way of corporal punishment.

A special entertainment was held on Sunday afternoon at the Calcutta University Institute in celebration of the Viceroy's birthday. The children from the Deaf Dumb and Blind Schools and Mahomedan and Hindu Orphanages were entertained. Sir Lawrence Jenkins attended the function.

Headache every now and then? Carry Stearns' Headache Cure—easy to carry, easy to take. Clears the head in a few minutes.

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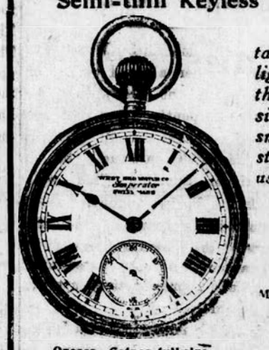

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18ct. Gold ... ... ,, 140
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A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster, and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.

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of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus-bearing elements, which go to repair and build up broken-down cell, life and vitality.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co. Ltd., Croydon, London.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY
THE FINE OLD WHISKY, CHOICE AND CHEAP.

WOMAN'S DOMAIN.

A Weekly Causerie.

By Mrs. John Gilpin.

Last week I gave a few recipes for a sick person who is on purely liquid diet; there are many more of course, but those I gave were some of the most usual ones; it would be impossible in an article like this to do more. We will now suppose that the patient is promoted to light solids, and in my experience there is more want of knowledge how to prepare these in a digestible and appetising manner than the liquids. Fish is one of the first things permitted in the way of animal food, and I have seen it served to a patient in a manner to put a well person off their meal, let alone a sick one, so I propose giving a few of the ways in which it may be cooked and served. First of all the most important thing is to see that it is perfectly fresh. Up country this would be so difficult if not impossible, that it would be better to be content with the ubliquitous "murgi" for much may be done with that also, of which more anon. If you cannot be sure that the fish is fresh you had better not give it at all. Do not be content with the cook's assurances, but examine it yourself. In Bombay it will probably be pomfret; it ought to look irridescently silvery, the eyes still clear, and when the gill is pressed there should exude a thickish white fluid; if it is brown, the fish is only very moderately fresh, if it is streaked with blood it is not fresh at all. By noting the tides, given in the daily papers and sending a man to Colaba or Chowpatti when the fishing boats come in you can often get quite fresh fish when it can be procured no other way, and it is worth the trouble to be able to get the very best for the invalid.

SIMPLE WAY OF COOKING FISH.

One of the simplest and most digestible ways of cooking absolutely fresh fish is to lay it between two plates with a tablespoonful of water and bake it in a moderate oven for half an hour, less or more according to size and thickness. When serving it the nurse would of course remove it in fillets, and carefully free it from skin and bone, pepper and salt may be added by the patient. For the sauce care wants to be exercised in the making, for nothing is nastier than what is called "melted butter" if it is badly made. For an invalid I think rice flour is much nicer and more easily digested than the ordinary flour, and I make it as follows. Bring a tea cup of milk to the boil, and add to it half a teaspoonful of rice flour that has been mixed smooth in a little water, boil it well stirring it assiduously, put a dash of salt and just before serving stir in a bit of butter the size of a small walnut, until it is quite mixed into the sauce, do not boil after this. I would suggest your making this yourself over your little stove in a spotlessly clean enamel saucepan, as few cooks are careful enough over their saucepans, and it will have a faint taste of some other food that has been cooked before in the pan; nor are they sufficiently careful about the cooking of the flour and milk together, they think if it just boils that is sufficient, but it just *isn't*. *Steamed Fish* is very much the same, yet giving a little difference in flavour. Some people fillet the fish raw and cook it afterwards but it is better to keep the fish intact for cooking as it is much more nourishing and juicy. The head may be removed but that is all. For steaming, rub the fish over with lime juice, lay it in a slightly buttered soup-plate, cover with buttered paper, then another plate, set it over a pan of boiling water and steam it for ½ an hour or so. Serve with the same sauce very faintly flavoured with lime juice, removing the fillets as in the previous recipe.

FISH CREAM.

Fish Cream is another delicious way of serving it to a sick person, the procedure being the same for chicken cream only you use pounded chicken instead of fish. For all these creams you want the foundation of what is called a panada, which is made with only flour, only bread, or a mixture of both; it is well to vary it as it gives rather a different taste and consistency to the cream, but whatever it is made of the great point is, to cook it well, if not the cream will taste raw and be most unwholesome to the patient. I will give it for flour only, but personally I prefer half flour and half bread-crumbs. Take a level tablespoonful of butter and the same of flour melt the former in a perfectly clean pan, gradually stir in the latter and cook together without browning them; add by degrees a wineglassful of milk and stir and cook these together till the panada seems to stick to the pan yet comes clean away as you stir. Free some half cooked fish of all skin and bone and pound it in a mortar, add it to the panada with the yolk of an egg and a little seasoning and rub all through a fine sieve. Now add two tablespoonfuls of cream or undiluted tinned milk and pour the mixture into a well buttered mould; cover with buttered paper, stand it on an upturned saucer in a pan of sufficient boiling water to reach two thirds up the mould and steam thus for forty minutes. Turn out and serve with or without a little thickened and flavoured cream or undiluted tinned milk.

CHICKEN CREAM.

For a Chicken Cream you use the white meat of a chicken in place of the meat, using some of the liver pounded to flavour the sauce, which should be strained before serving. Quail may be steamed whole with a little lean bacon to flavour, but it must not be sent in with the quail, the sauce for which may be made from a little stock from the giblets and trimmings set to boil with a green chilli and a drop or two of onion juice. Thicken it with the white roux of flour and butter and boil it for at least ten minutes, before adding a little undiluted tinned milk at the last or some cream. A Mutton Chop may be cooked between two plates in the oven or steamed like the quail; it hsould be neatly trimmed and freed of the fat, and not cut too thin; the plate may be lightly rubbed with onion, and the chop sparsely peppered and salted; it will take ten to fifteen minutes. Chops and chicken are very nice cooked with rice, but should be first steamed in a little butter for some minutes, and in any case only enough stock should be added to make it all rather a stodgy stew, invalids dislike anything looking sloppy, and at first the plainly cooked viands are the best, the digestion is not yet strong enough to assimilate much and rice is a starchy food.

MEAT CUSTARDS.

Meat Custards are easy to make and are a change. Whatever the meat, it must be carefully freed of all skin, gristle and hard pieces, sliced finely, pounded and rubbed through a sieve. It is always better to make the little stock that is required for the making of most of these dishes from the bones, trimmings and giblets, by setting them in three times the quantity of water eventually required as stock and letting it all cook till reduced to that amount, strain and carefully skim. For the custards, when you have the raw meat prepared, mix it with a wineglass or less of stock, the yolks of two eggs and the white of one, pepper and salt and, if liked, a little cream or undiluted tinned milk; pour it into well greased little china moulds, cover with buttered paper and steam gently till firm serve in the cases. Sometimes *Raw Meat Sandwiches* are ordered and need very careful preparing. Use none but the best parts of the meat, scrape it with a sharp knife, or run it through a fine mincer two or three times, carefully removing from the mincer after each mincing the strings and pieces left behind and finally rub through a sieve. You will require to start on three times the quantity you want as it wastes so much in the gradual elimination of all but the best parts. Cut thin slices of bread, butter them, and make sandwiches with the meat, adding pepper and salt if preferred, but sugar is better for masking the taste of the meat. It should be plentifully dredged with castor sugar before putting on the covering slice of bread. This and the next one I give may be eaten just as well iced, which an invalid out here sometimes prefers. *Chicken and Barley Cream.* This can be made equally as well with mutton when a change is needed. Blanch a dessertspoonful of pearl barley by setting it on the fire in cold water and bringing it to the boil, and straining. Take about half a pound of chicken or mutton, mince finely or pass it through a mincing machine and set it with the barley, a teacupful of water, and a little salt to stew as gently as possible for 1½ hours; to ensure the cooking being gentle, it is better to stand the pan in a larger one of boiling water and let it cook thus—Strain from the gravy, pound all till smooth, moistening with some of the liquor if necessary and rub through a sieve. Add a little cream whipped or the tinned milk, press into little moulds and set on ice, or just heat up in a pan of boiling water. Next week I shall hope to give a series of nice, light puddings which will be as useful to folk who are not ill as to those who are, now, I just append a few Golden Hints which have been of great use to me, and which, if carried out, will result in greater comfort to the patient and the utmost satisfaction to yourself.

SOME GOLDEN HINTS.

Punctuality in giving food should always be observed; when a patient is very weak and only taking a small amount of nourishment, he flags at once if even a few minutes pass over the proper time. If the diet cannot be varied much when a patient is very ill the mode of serving it can; a different tray or a blue saucer instead of green, or a flower laid near it or a different patterned cup or glass; and never forget the golden rule of using a cup or glass the size to hold just what the patient may take, it looks so forlorn to see a wineglass of soup at the bottom of a large bowl. The same amount served in a dainty little cup or bowl would have been appetising and relished. Put everything possible into glass, and have that and all the crockery, silver, etc., bright, shining and spotlessly clean. Never leave dirty glasses and cups about in the sick-room, as soon as finished with remove them at once. Never tell a patient what is not true; often the senses are abnormallyacute and the patient has a very accurate idea of how things are with him, and will detect deceit at once, and you lose one of your most valuable assets when you lose his confidence, as you surely will. If he asks awkward questions, tell him such of the truth as you can without a moment's hesitation. As his senses are so acute and he has gauged his state fairly well it will not be the shock to him which you might imagine, especially if you tell it all quite in a simple, matter of fact manner, with any mitigating circumstances you can think of; in any case it is far better for him than keeping his nerves on the stretch and imagining himself deceived and that things are worse than they really are. When a patient is so ill that raising the head even for the feeding cup is dangerous, more especially with a little child, nourishment, stimulants, medicines can be given quite easily by using an ordinary glass syringe with a pointed nozzle. Fill this with whatever has to be given, slip the nozzle in between the patient's cheek and the gum and gently force the spindle down as you see the patient swallow. Liquids may be given in this way when the patient is unconscious and when other ways would be of no use.

GIVING MEDICINE TO CHILDREN.

Never use force with a child over its medicine, nor tell it it is *not* nasty when it is, nor that it is *not* going to be hurt when it is. You will lose its confidence and in consequence perhaps its life. Explain the whole matter to it quite simply with all the reason for this and that, appeal to its sense of fairness and commonsense, and there is hardly one child in a thousand who will not respond gallantly to the demands made on it, with of course, a little coaxing and help from the nurse. Never give a child or very sick person hot food without first trying it yourself, nor put on a poultice which you have not well tested on the underpart of your own forearm; many patients too ill to indicate that they are suffering have been badly burnt for want of this simple precaution. A good way of giving medicines to children and some grown-up patients alike is to let them suck a bit of a strong peppermint lozenges, remove it, let them swallow the medicine and immediately replace the lozenge. Again I say, serve all the food and drinks to grown-ups and more especially children in a cup or glass just the size to hold the amount they are to take. It irritates a child to not let it finish to the very end and besides, they love the wee glass or cup which they consider their very own. In fact what a good nurse has to think of all the time is, that for days, weeks, sometimes months, here is a sick person tied to his bed with little to vary a terrible monotony, and it is just all these little varities of serving the food, or the decoration of the room, or the position of the bed which make a blessed relief to the mind and body. One gets so deadly tired of staring at some mark on the wall which seems to draw the eyes though unwilling enough. A nurse with a little commonsense and gumption can make her patient's life so much happier by the little means at her hand. These are the things which constitute the difference between a good and a bad nurse: one may be faultless in all that appertains to her actual work yet may nevertheless be most unsuccessful with her patients and be unable to gain either their regard or confidence; another one, who perhaps is not so well qualified in actual medical matters, may have that blessed gift of sympathy and intuition of a patient's feelings and needs which more than compensates for what she lacks in the other way.

ACROSS AMERICA BY CANOE.

Jack Sullivan, broncho buster, motor-car racer, and poet, left New York on June 28 in a canoe, which he proposes to paddle from New York to San Francisco, says the New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." Sullivan's route is up the Hudson to Albany and through the Erie Canal to Buffalo. Then he will skirt Lake Erie to Toledo, where the River Maumee will bear him into the Ohio, down which he can paddle to the Mississippi.

By October 1 he hopes to reach New Orleans. From there the canoeist will hug the coast of Texas and Mexico down to the Panama Canal. After passing through this he will follow the coast line to San Francisco.

Sullivan carries a tent, rifle, fishing tackle, a cornet, and a volume of his poetry. He expects the trip to take a year, and he is carrying a written message from the Mayor of New York to the Mayor of San Francisco.

MAGIC CUP OF TEA.

TACT OF A WAR OFFICE CLERK.

With charming tact a War Office clerk dealt with a crisis on July 2, says the "Daily Mail." When several hundred women employes of the Army Clothing Department, Pimlico, who are on strike, marched full of indignation to see Colonel Seely, their deputation of six women was immediately offered cups of refreshing tea.

The women are on strike as a protest against a reduction of 2½d. in the piece rates for jackets—from 2s. 11½d. to 2s. 9d.

The deputation was shown into an ante-room, and after a few minutes a clerk, who ought to earn laurels in the Diplomatic Service, entered and suggested that they might like a little refreshment—for instance, a cup of tea. The effect was instantaneous. Those who had come with bitter feelings against the War Office relaxed into smiles. Anger subsided, and when a few minutes later cups of tea arrived the deputation's opinion of the War Office had undergone a change.

The women who were waiting outside were astonished to see, through a window next to the entrance, their now smiling deputation taking tea. At this stage the police asked the envious strikers to wait round the corner.

Presently, refreshed and still smiling, the deputation came out. Mr. Butler, the secretary of their union, had seen Colonel Seely's secretary, who said that the Secretary of State for War on his return to town next day would go into the whole matter. One of the deputation remarked, "They were not so bad after all."

Pending an investigation of their case by the War Office, the strikers have decided to resume work.

CONFIDENTIAL ELLEN.

When Ellen Hammond, an elderly woman, appeared before the Stratford magistrate charged with drunkeness and using bad language, it was stated that she walked up to a constable and said. "I've got some domestic troubles to tell you." The officer said he did not want to hear them.

Mr. Burnett Tabrum (the chairman); Did you use that bad language? The Prisoner: Well, I won't contradict the police. They are all very kind and good, but of course they have their work to do.

Mr. Tabrum: Got any money?—No, that's the cause of the trouble; my old man won't give me none. (Laughter.)

"Go away this time." was the remark of the chairman in closing the case.

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

FRENCH PUMPKIN SOUP.
FISH IN CHEESE CUSTARD.
MUTTON CUTLETS EN PAPILLOTTES.
FRENCH FRICASEE OF FOWL.
PILGRIM POTATOES.
PFEFFERNUSSE.

Pumpkin, As. 4. Fish, As. 8. Cutlets, As. 6. Fowl, As. 12. Potatoes, As. 3. Eggs, As. 6. Vegetables, As. 5. Odds and ends, As. 3. Total, Rs. 2-15-0.

FRENCH PUMPKIN SOUP.

Take three or four slices of brown pumpkin and after peeling and removing the seeds set it in a pan with enough boiling water to cover them with a pinac of salt, let it boil for 5 minutes, drain away the water, rub it through a sieve; add to the pulp a heaped tablespoonful of butter, stir for a few minutes and then add a large supful of water or more as required. To this add three tablespoonfuls of bread crumbs soaked in a large cup of milk, a sliced onion, pepper, salt to taste and simmer the whole for 20 minutes, stirring and skimming the while. Strain all through a coarse sieve and while very hot add the yolks of two eggs; heat but not boil after this.

FISH IN CHEESE CUSTARD.

Make a good custard, flavouring with pepper and grated cheese. Flake the fish and lay it in a dish with baked crumbs in between and grated cheese. Pour over it the custard and let it bake in a not too hot oven till set.

MUTTON CUTLETS EN PAPILLOTTES.

Trim some loin chops and brown them in some butter with pepper salt and a grate of nutmeg; spread them with a layer of mixed vegetables shopped into dice, with a little brown sauce. Lay them in greased paper fasten the ends securely, cook in a moderate oven for 15 minutes and serve in the papers.

FRENCH FRICASSEE OF FOWL.

Set the giblets to make some good stock and cut the fowl into neat joints, remove the skin, wash and soak the liver and bredge the whole with peppered and salted flour and stir all in butter over the fire till slightly cooked, but not brown; now add the prepared stock with mushrooms pieces of ham or any little savoury remains there may be and simmer and skin carefully for ¾ of an hour. Thicken the sauce with yolks of egg, add a little tinned milk and lime juice. Pile the joints in the centre of the dish, pour the sauce over and garnish with a sicke of cooked prawns.

PILGRIM POTATOES.

Mix together a cupful of milk, a beaten egg some minced parsley and three tablespoonfuls of flour, with four onions previously sliced and fried a light brown. After stirring, add six cooked potatoes sliced and enough milk to cover the whole place in a dish, sprinkle with crumbs, nutmeg and minced parsely and bake till brown.

PFEFFERNUSSE.

Mix together the grated rind of a lemon, a half teaspoonful each of ground cinamon and cloves, a grated nutmeg, and three tablespoonfuls of finely minced candied peel and a teaspoonful of baking powder. Now blend in thoroughly a large cupful each of flour and castor sugar, and four well whipped eggs. Make into small balls and set them not too close together on a buttered baking dish as they swell a good deal. Bake in a slow oven, dust with sugar and serve plain or with a jam sauce.

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We warrant all our work to perfect and furnish glasses at prices reasonable for First Class Work.

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"For Your Skin."

This world-famous preparation quickly removes freckles, redness, roughness, cutaneous eruptions, and other disorders of the skin. Perhaps you know how unpleasant it is to suffer from these skin troubles—but whether you do or not, you should always have a bottle of Rowland's Kalydor handy and use it night and morning. Get it from your chemist. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C. Sold by stores and chemists. Ask for Rowland's Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious imitations.

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Paisley Flour is used mixed 1 part to 8 parts ordinary flour before adding other ingredients. It is made by Brown & Polson.

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ALLAN OCTAVIAN HUME,

Father of the Indian National Congress.

A MEMOIR BY

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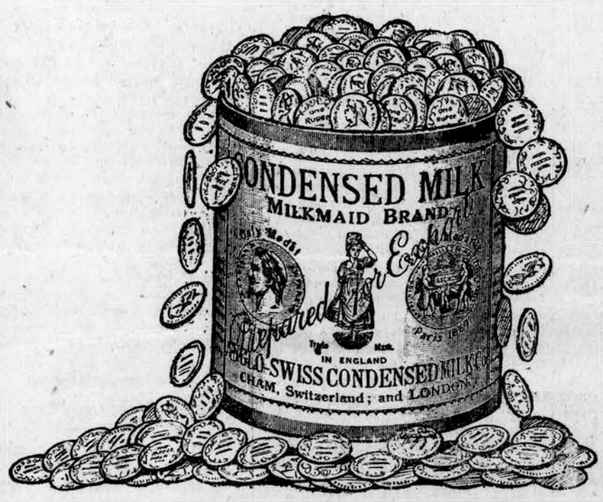

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